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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

JOHN A. MURRELL,

THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

The Night in the Woods—Change of Purpose, Resumption of Journey—Physical Surrender, The Amiable Hostess—The Warning—Blood Hounds on the Track—Renewed Flight—Disasters—Rescue and Final Accomplishment of the Grand Object.

The prominent part borne by Stewart in the latter and more stirring portions of this history, and the interest which has naturally been created in the mind for a character so distinguished by generous and heroic qualities, renders it proper for us to follow him to a satisfactory condition of affairs, before leaving him forever to conclude our more especial task of tracing the career of our miscreant hero to its close.

We left the young man sorely wounded and in a feverish agony of mind, stretched in a jungle with no roof above him but the stars, seeking the repose and shelter which were so necessary to his condition. The manner in which he passed the night is thrillingly described in the following extract from a letter, which he shortly afterward wrote to a friend in Georgia.

"Never did I pass so terrible a night. While the light lasted my only care was the physical agony of my wounds, but when the heavy darkness fell around me, every fear, and every gloomy thought of my intensely agitated mind became aggravated into actual forms, which appeared to be hovering around me, and threatening my life. Whether I fell asleep, or whether I only became unconscious through delirium, I cannot say, but at different times through the night, I found myself crawling in terror through the brush and thicket to avoid some hideous demon, who seemed to be pursuing me. Regaining consciousness, I would then lie down and soon lose all thought again. I am inclined to think that I must have passed several hours in this terrible state of nightmare or delirium, for when I finally awoke it was nearly noon, but notwithstanding the length of my sleep, I felt none of the effects of a repose. I awoke in almost indescribable pain. My neck was much swollen, my wounded arm was very stiff and sore, and pains racked my frame from head to foot. Added to this, I found I had considerable fever, which operating with my other ailments on my mind, and its prospects of relief, made my condition forlorn in the extreme. I laid for a long time a prey to the gloomiest reflections, and my desire to rise was checked by depression and debility, and by a mistrust of my power to continue my journey.

I at length did rise, but not without the greatest difficulty, and by an extraordinary effort managed to saddle and to mount my horse. I was then, as you may imagine, in no little doubt what next to do. I was not more than five miles from the scene of the previous day's affray, and I could not hope that such bloodhounds as then assailed me would relinquish the chase because they had received a check, or content them-

selves to let me off, after I had slain one of their confederates. At whatever point I might attempt to issue from the wood, I ran the risk of again falling in their hands, and the attempt to obtain shelter at a house, might deliver me a helpless sacrifice into the hands of some of resident confederates, who had already been put on the look out for the wounded traveller. Danger and death seemed to stare me in the face on every side; and in this gloomy state the conviction again smote my mind with double force that even if I should now be fortunate enough to extricate myself, I would never dare remain in the South or West after the disclosure of the horrible transactions, and of the names of the actors, which as yet remained a secret in my bosom. I came, therefore, to the conclusion, in that moment as I sat so sick upon my saddle, that it was my duty to leave America entirely for a few years, and for the purpose of being enabled to carry out this intention most speedily and safely, I determined to strike south to Mobile, and from thence to take ship to Europe. This resolution being formed, I shook the reins of my horse and commended myself to the care of Providence for protection from the perils which surrounded me."

It was late in the afternoon before Mr. Stewart, as we are informed by him in a subsequent and more extended narrative, left the place which had served a couch and hiding place throughout the night, and having eaten nothing, nor even cleansed himself for want of water, he felt an additional motive to proceed as hastily as possible. After an hour's travel he found a small pond where he refreshed his horse, and broke his own fast with a few fragments of food which he drew from a small store in his saddle bags. His appetite, however, made but slight demands upon his larder, and he was soon at liberty to cleanse his garments and his face from the blood which covered them. He then changed his dress, and after removing every vestige of the affray, resumed his journey. He passed near a farm house just at dark, but gave it a wide berth to avoid coming in contact with any of its inmates. During the night he met with several roads but none of them running in the direction he wished, he crossed them arbitrarily, and continued on his solitary journey through woods and unfrequented paths till midnight.—

Then, overcome with fatigue and faintness he pulled up at the border of a creek, and dismounted with the intention of seeking what repose he could, as on the night before. His half famished beast was then turned loose (tied head and leg) to tear a repast from the niggard and reluctant surface of the earth, while he, the master, found his inhospitable couch upon it.

In the morning, though he had suffered less than on the previous night, he awoke with a heightened fever and with his limbs cramped and aching from the dampness of the ground.—It therefore became necessary for him to seek the comforts and reliefs of some house at once, without regard to the considerations which had previously made him avoid the dwelling of his fellow man as he would have shunned the ambush of the panther. In accordance with this resolution he struck out in the open country and soon fell upon a road, which after an hour's travel brought him to a house. He there briefly explained his condition and asked for refreshment for his horse and accommodations for himself. His requests were granted after some hesitation, but as soon as he received an assent to his wishes, he hurried to bed without pausing to speculate upon the reluctant manner in which it had been granted by the host. He was kindly treated in his new lodgings nevertheless. The wife of the cabin was a woman whom nature had blessed with a kind heart and a large share of the domestic virtues, and the pale and trembling stranger challenged at once all her sympathy and secured her most notable attentions.—She had a dish of gruel made for him at once, and having ascertained the state of his fever, produced from her medicinal stores an anodyne to tranquilize his nerves, that he might enjoy a quiet and refreshing sleep.

This treatment was attended with a genial effect, but with the assuaging of his pains came a feebleness which threatened to keep him prisoner to his bed for several days. The thought of this delay caused a momentary irritation which almost threatened to recall the fever, and his uneasiness was not a little aggravated by the perseverance of his good natured nurse in seeking to learn the name and history of her patient. There was but one way to get along without seeming to maintain an ungrateful taciturnity, and that was by telling an imaginary



PAT. McQUADE, THE RECEIVER.

[RECENTLY SENTENCED TO SING-SING FOR FIVE YEARS.]

history instead of a true one, and gaining confidence by a false ingenueness, instead of distrust by a cold and reserved demeanor. Stewart therefore called himself Cowan, and represented himself as a planter from Brandon, Mississippi, and accounted for his bruises by stating that he had been thrown from his horse on the night before. This was perfectly satisfactory to the hostess, who now having traced the cause of the fever to suit her mind, set about completing the cure of her patient with renewed interest.

Under these circumstances it might be expected that Stewart would resign himself to tolerable ease of mind and patiently await the return of sufficient strength to enable him to resume his journey, but there was a strange sort of dread that kept thumping at his bottom and protesting against the stay. He tried to define this feeling and to account for it upon rational grounds, but failing to recognize anything that had transpired during his visit as suspicious in the least degree, or deserving of the slightest uneasiness, he tried to regard the warning as a bugbear of his depression.

On the afternoon of the second day, however, a circumstance took place which gave a different aspect to affairs. He had fallen into a sleep shortly after his hostess had left his chamber. During his slumber he dreamt that the door slowly opened and a person peeped cautiously in and after taking a thorough survey of the apartment softly stepped inside. In a moment he was followed by another, and the two, drawing up beside each other paused, to listen again whether the sleeper was sound. It was at this period of his dream that Mr. Stewart awoke to a half consciousness, which convinced him that his vision was but the dull impression of an actual state of things, at that time in existence in his chamber. His change of condition from sleep to consciousness was so gradual that it made no perceptible effect upon his countenance and he merely maintained a simulated sleep as naturally as he had previously imagined it in his dream. He felt convinced that there were two persons in his room, and he also felt satisfied that from their stealthy manner they were there for no honest purpose. Presently the visitors advanced until they reached the bedside, but there they paused, and a long minute elapsed in perfect silence. During this interval, the agony of Stewart's mind was intense. He momentarily expected to feel the plunge of a poisoned dagger in his bosom, yet he dared not avow the slightest agitation, and the necessity of the case would not permit him to take a single precaution against the danger. The crisis passed, however, and the unseen pair turned and moved towards the door. It was then that the sick man ventured a momentary glance, but it was a glance that only furnished him with half an answer, for though he recognized in one of the parties the form of his landlord, the other seemed a total stranger. The cold drops of perspiration burst from the invalid's skin as they vanished from the chamber, and he leaned forward to listen if he could hear the conclusions of their visit. His sharpened organs were not without their satisfaction, for through the crack of the door, which had not been entirely closed, he caught the following whispered sentences:—"Well," said a voice which the listener took for the landlord's, "is it him?"

"Yes."

"I suppose you're not likely to be mistaken?" continued the first voice.

"No, he was down to the Arkansas among us for two days. I was introduced to him there, and noticed a small scar he has got on his left temple. I can't be mistaken."

"Is he worth anything?"

"He's not a rich planter exactly, but he's got some stuff—perhaps a couple o' thousand."

"What—with him?"

"It may be, for he's on the move; but I suspect he's got some papers of still more value than that, in the portmanteau which he keeps under his head."

Here the speakers moved, and after a word or two more, which was rendered indistinct by the increased distance, they went down stairs.

It was now plain to Stewart that he had been traced out by Murrell's bloodhounds, and that his death was certain unless he could effect an escape. How to accomplish this he scarcely knew. It was doubtful if he could find means to obtain egress from the house, and if he did, it was then more doubtful, if he could sit his

horse to ride away. His wounds were better and his fever was allayed, but his debility had been humored by his invalid indulgences, into an artificial feebleness which rejected every invitation to effort. The crisis was desperate however, and after some deliberation he decided to summon strength, and make the attempt to fly.

Three hours elapsed before his hostess entered his room again to inquire after his condition. Stewart drew her into conversation, and asked incidentally who the visitor was whom they had received during the day. The good lady informed him with a smile, which seemed to infer he had been misled by his weakened mind, that he was mistaken, that they had received no visitor at all; that she herself had been out visiting all the afternoon, at the request of her husband, who sent her with a message to a neighbor who lived about two miles off.

This reply convinced Stewart of the integrity of his nurse, and also suggested to him that a person who had thus to be sent out of the way of evil deeds, might be a friend to him, who was marked out as a victim by the evil doers. He resolved to make a demand upon her assistance, and to explain as far as he could without impugning the motives or conduct of her husband, the nature of his peril. He accordingly informed her of what had occurred during her absence, and told her that he had recognized in the person of the stranger whom her husband had introduced to his chamber, a bitter personal enemy, who had long sought his life, for having crossed his prospects with a young lady of Columbus, to whom he (Stewart) was now betrothed. That doubtless the landlord had introduced this person under proper motives to the chamber, but that he was convinced the whole object of the stranger was to ascertain his identity, and that he would then hover in the neighborhood until his departure, and either assassinate him in some lonely place along the road, or challenge him to mortal combat.

The heart of the kind landlady entered deeply into this story, and she was at once eagerly desirous of making her husband acquainted with all the touching particulars of the romance, and of securing his protection to the journey of their guest whenever he should wish to set out. But this would not do for Stewart, and he was obliged to labor earnestly to convince her of the impropriety of making a confidant of a man whose actions might have been prejudiced by a previous story, and who might perhaps also, stand bound by a solemn promise to acquaint the first party with all the second party's movements. This argument had the desired effect, and after a world of protests and of warnings against his leaving a sick bed to go a travelling in the night air, the hostess agreed to let him out of the house after she and her husband had retired to bed, and also to see that his horse was all ready to his hand.

At eight o'clock in the evening Stewart rose, and dressing himself and muffling himself up warmly, lowered his saddle bags and portmanteau out of the window with a string, so that they might not make a noise by falling on the ground. He then descended softly to the back door, which as the kind creature who had nursed him had promised, he found ajar. He proceeded to the stable and found his horse giving evidence of being full, by standing with idle jaws before a well filled rack. The saddle and bridle were at hand, and soon the traveller was prepared to start. Sprinkling the stable floor thick with hay, even beyond the door sill, that the hoofs of his beast might make no noise, he led the animal slowly to the bars, and from thence several hundred feet beyond the house. Then mounting, he turned and gave a blessing to his recent benefactress, and rode off, encouraged by the genial atmosphere of the night, and enlivened by the fine mellow moonlight which flooded the whole drowsy landscape with a sheen of gold.

Sustained by a false exhilaration, Stewart made good progress throughout the night, but towards the morning, the gathering damps had saturated his lungs and provoked a relapse of the worst features of his illness. At length his ailments triumphed, and just at the break of the morning, he reeled from the saddle under the influence of a swoon, and tumbled into the road in a state of perfect insensibility. In this deplorable situation he remained some time, and doubtless would have perished there had not a waggoner passed by, and humanely transferred him to his van. By the humane exertions of this man, Stewart was soon restored to consciousness, when finding that the vehicle was bound for the Chickasaw settlement, Mississippi, he bargained for a passage, and directed his horse to be tied behind. In this way he secured a safe deliverance from Tennessee, and an arrival on the second day at a fine and comfortable inn at Ripley. While recruiting himself at this place he met with an

old school-fellow, named Walton, who was on his route to Memphis, Tennessee, and who after some persuasion induced him to relinquish his notion of leaving America, and to remain firm to his original intention of going to Kentucky to publish his exposure of the marauders. Stewart agreed to follow this advice, on condition that his friend would take his papers into his custody, and have them published in case he should not survive to direct their publication himself. This being agreed to, the two friends separated to meet again at Natchez at a given time. By degrees Mr. Stewart pursued his journey south, until he arrived at the house of Mr. James Moore, to whom he bore a letter from Walton. At the house of Mr. Moore, the invalid remained for several days, during which the hospitable care and kind attentions he received promoted a rapid progress of returning health. He was soon enabled to keep his appointment at Natchez, where on meeting his friend, he held out inducements for the latter to accompany him to the North.

In the early part of November, Mr. Stewart took passage at Natchez for Louisville, in company with his friend Walton, but on arriving at Cincinnati, his health had suffered so serious a relapse that he was obliged to disembark and lay by until the ensuing spring. In the mean time, however, his friend prepared his book for the press, and published it in the latter part of February following (1835).

By the 1st of March Stewart had recovered his health sufficient to travel, and after devoting himself to several jaunts up and down the Mississippi, mainly to see that the pamphlet had a thorough dissemination, he settled up his affairs and came this way to the Atlantic border.

During the last ten years he has been, as we are informed, principally engaged in Pennsylvania, where, as late as a year ago, we heard of his being connected with a thriving business.

(To be Continued.)

Reported for the National Police Gazette.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before JUDGE DALY.

STRANGE CASE OF DEFEAMATION.

JOSEPH ROGERS AND MARY, HIS WIFE,

vs.

Margaret Rogers, sued as Margaret O'Brien.

This was an action for damages for slander, in the defendant saying to Mrs. Mary Rogers:—

"You were seen in bed with John Leonard, with your arms about his neck, and I can prove it—you have been walking with gentlemen in the evening—you have been to the play with a man and afraid to look round for fear of being seen by some one who knew you; you wanted to hire Catharine Conolly to poison your husband."

The plaintiffs, Mr. J. Rogers and his wife, were both in Court. The latter is a comely looking woman about 24 years of age, and very neat in appearance.

It was stated that Catharine (who lived as a domestic with Mrs. Mary Rogers), had been accused in relation to some money matters, and left. She then went to reside with the defendant, Margaret Rogers, for a short time. It was also stated that Catharine resided with a brother of Capt. Rogers, and passed by his name, but doubt had existed among some of the family as to their marriage, and a coolness had sprung up. Subsequently to Catharine's leaving Mrs. R. she had uttered the above language, and upon being sent for by the plaintiff she again stated, in presence of Mrs. Coles, sister of Capt. R., that what had been said was true. Mrs. Rogers, the plaintiff, then said she would appeal to the laws in regard to her character, and the suit was therefore instituted.

The defendant's counsel had entered a plea of justification, and the words alleged were proved as having been uttered in presence of Mrs. Sarah Coles. The defendant's counsel then opened the case by calling

Catharine Connelly, who was sworn.—She testified to having lived two years with Capt. J. and Mrs. Mary Rogers. They lived in Cherry and Monroe streets, also in Front. Capt. Rogers was much absent. Saw John Leonard and Mrs. Rogers with their arms around each other's necks. He was there almost every night. When he did not come, Mrs. Rogers would send witness after him. When Capt. R. was home, the blinds were always shut at night; but left open, and a light put in the front room when he was absent; that she saw Mrs. R. and John Leonard, on one occasion, after laughing and sporting, fall from the chair to the floor, when Mrs. R. got up, blew out the light, and locked the door. She also knew John L. to be there every other evening when Capt. R. was away. Knew him to stay all night, and to have seen them in the bed together; that Mrs. R. said to witness that if any one should tell Capt. Rogers of her conduct, she would poison the person; that on one occasion, Mrs. R. told her that she wished Capt. R. was dead, and she would try a way to have him dead, and said she would give him a dose of poison; and that she wished to have witness do it; that she said she would give witness \$400 or \$100 if she would give Capt. R. the poison; that witness did not think she was in earnest, and laughed at her for making the offer. This was in Monroe st.; that Mrs. R. wanted her to go down town for the poison, so that no doctor near could tell of her, and she would swear her clear if anything happened, and that Leonard should take her to Ireland.

Alice Lloyd, sworn for defence.—Know the parties to this suit; knows John Leonard and Wm. Leonard; William is dead; shot himself; witness never saw anything improper between the parties.

George Rogers, for defence.—Knows Mrs. R. and the two Leonard; has known the parties 4 or 5 years; John Leonard worked for me as a shoemaker; Mrs. Rogers called at the store; saw them rolling on the floor together in the back room; told Mrs. R. she must stop coming there, as the neighbors talked about it; one day Mrs. R. and John Leonard broke the watch of Mrs. R.; Mrs. R. dropped some money on the floor, and one of my men got drunk with the money; Wm. Leonard's death was chargeable to the imprudent conduct of Mrs. R.; the conduct of Mrs. R. was such as to cause all the members to talk about her; Miss Catharine Connelly used to call at my store for Mrs. R.; witness saw Mrs. R. after he had seen her lay in the store on the floor with Mr. Leonard; I saw her back of the sugar house one day in an improper

situation, and witness then told her she must not come to his store any more, if she did he would kick her out; these were transactions a year ago last winter; my store was 221 Monroe st.; is now in no business.

Cross-examined.—Have had some difficulty with Mrs. R.; it came about changing a pair of shoes, she came very often to change the shoes; oftener than I thought there was any need of; thought it was an excuse to see Leonard; have been in this country five or six years; am no relation to any of the parties to this suit; can't tell the exact time they rolled on the floor together; it was about 11 o'clock in the day, a Mr. Mills was present; don't know where Mr. Mills is now; have not seen him since I discharged him; they were not lying flat on the floor; a shoemaker's bench might have been under them; it was about the centre of the back room; I asked Mrs. R. what she was doing there, she answered that she came to buy shoes; I told her if she wanted shoes she should ask for them in the front shop and not go in the back room with the men; after I entered the store I found no work had been done while I was away; one of my men said the cause was that Mr. Leonard and Mrs. R. had been carrying on all the day; knows Catharine Conolly but partially, knows as he refused her coming to his house after Mr. Leonard to go and see Mrs. R.; saw her last October; she called to inquire where John Leonard was.

Direct.—I know by reputation that Mrs. R. is not a chaste woman; she is publicly talked of in the neighborhood where she lives as an improper person; witness could name five persons who had spoken very bad of her; had heard some of them say they had heard she was seen in bed with Wm. Leonard; it was a general talk in the neighborhood about her and him.

John Barry, for defence.—Knows Mrs. R.; has been to her house in Monroe st.; knows John Leonard; has seen him at Mrs. R.'s house often; saw them sitting so close together that their clothing touched; never saw anything that he would say was improper; she treated Mr. Leonard very kind; I left them alone once, it was about 10 o'clock at night; did not think they were courting, as witness had heard she was a married woman.

John Clark, for defence.—Knows the parties; went up stairs one night; called by the noise; saw Mrs. R. on the floor with her servant girl, with her hands on the servant girl, in a place where no woman had a right to put them; they were screaming; Mrs. R. did not see me until I spoke to her; I told her she must leave my house at once; if she did not leave I told her I would send for a police officer to take her away; knew Mrs. R. before she came to my house to live; Mrs. R.'s character was recommended to be good by a member of the church; I thought I had got a good tenant; soon found out I was mistaken; lost my rent, but did not care for that; would not have them in my house rolling and tumbling.

[The witness described the romping of Mrs. R. and the servant, as being of a very indecent character.]

The defence here rested, and the plaintiff called the following rebutting testimony:

Mrs. Cole, for plaintiff.—Knows Catharine Conolly; her character I do not consider good; judge from her conversation and behaviour; I have heard people say she was an indecent girl; I would not believe her under oath; I have heard Mr. Cole say he would not believe Catharine under oath; have heard others say the same; I have often told my sister-in-law, the plaintiff, that she was an improper girl; judge from her conduct and actions; have not had much acquaintance with Catharine; Catharine would take heavy oaths.

George Townsend, for plaintiff.—Knows George Rogers; kept a shoe shop; I worked with him; Mr. Leonard worked with him at the same time, also a Mr. Mills; don't know Mrs. Rogers; I used to attend shop; don't know whether Mrs. R. came frequently to the shop; one woman now in the room used to come often to the shop; they used to call her Catharine; she used to come to get her shoes mended; saw her talking with John Leonard; never saw Mrs. R. in the back shop; half the time I was out of the shop; in the summer I was sick; don't know that Captain Rogers has two wives; he had a wife lying at the Harbor; heard that a bill of divorce was got; don't know whether Mrs. R. has a husband now living at New London; don't want to tell anything more.

Ellen Finckleson, for plaintiff.—Knows Catharine Conolly; should think that she was a girl very much given to lying.

Cross-examined.—Her girl slapped my child; I reproved her for it; I heard her deny it, and that's why I would not believe her under oath; Mrs. R. now lives in Williamsburgh.

John Riker, for plaintiff.—Knows the parties to this suit. Catharine Conolly was at the house of Mrs. Clark one night, where Mrs. R. lived. I rang the bell; Mr. Clark came to the door, would not let me go in; I told him I had brought a girl there and she was up stairs and I was bound to have her. Catharine's character among the young men up town was questionable. She would come for young men and say they were wanted, and afterwards found that they were not wanted; knows nothing against her character of virtue; I have seen Mrs. R. with Mr. Leonard at Mrs. Spencer's.

James McGraw, for plaintiff.—Knows the parties to this suit. I do not recollect that ever I said anything against the character of Mrs. R.

Charles Seery, for plaintiff.—Says he became acquainted with Catharine Conolly when he went to the house to carry groceries to Captain Rogers; formed a bad opinion of her character from her rude manner and the manner she has sworn in this case.

John Leonard, for defence. I am acquainted with Mrs. R. and Catharine Conolly; have been at the house of Mrs. R.; became acquainted with Catharine by going to the house to see my friends, Mr. Megary and Mr. Spencer. It is two years and nine months since I became acquainted with Mrs. Rogers; knew Catharine before that, and before she lived with Mrs. Rogers. First saw Mrs. Rogers at Mrs. Megary's; afterwards at Mrs. Spencer's. I used to visit Mrs. R. once a fortnight; sometimes twice a week; never oftener. She treated me as any other married lady would treat me. I went to see Catharine part of the time. Was working at George Rogers's (no relation to the family in Monroe street) when I first knew Catharine. It is not true that I used to visit Mrs. Rogers nearly every night, but I went there to see a cousin who was sick for three months. It is not true that I was in the lady's room every night. It is not true that Mrs. R. and myself rolled on the floor together anywhere. I never had any criminal intercourse with that lady. I am a journeyman shoemaker, and work until 9 o'clock or later. Never understood any signal to warn me that Captain R. was away from home; never knew when he was away from home. I was invited to the house by Catharine Conolly. Never was invited to the house by Mrs. Rogers. I never slept all night with her; I liked Catharine very well until I discovered she was of light conduct; I was there when a child was sick of the small pox; my cousin, who is dead, never had any connection with Mrs. R.; she used to bring delicacies to him as did the other married ladies; I know nothing of any person having a criminal connection with Mrs. Rogers; I know the character of Catharine for truth and veracity; it is bad; I would not believe her under oath; I have met Captain Rogers at his own house when he was at home; I was in the Front street house twice; not more; was never stopped in the way described by Mrs. Clark; I was speaking to a young man who was; when I went to Front street Catharine invited me to go there.

Cross-examined. First knew Catharine at the house where Mrs. R. lived; I introduced myself; I was

working for George Rogers; it was either on the stairs or in the hall that I met her first; I had friends in the house and went to see them; I did not propose to go to see Katy, but I did go sometimes, once or twice a week, sometimes twice in a fortnight; I knew Mrs. R. by sight, and Catharine invited me to come in; I was never in the room in the absence of Catharine, that I remember, with Mrs. R.; Mrs. R. may have sat on one side of me, but not the side Catharine sat; I have only two sides, so she must have sat on the other.—(Laughter.) I would not swear which side Katy sat; I was generally close to Katy, but I never marked how close to me Mrs. R. was; I can't tell; John Barrow came at the same time to court Katy; I don't know where I sat the nights John was there; I won't swear I did not sit beside the mistress when John sat alongside courting the maid.—(Laughter.) John conversed with me, but a good deal more with Katy; I was alongside the mistress that night, but not for the purpose of paying her attention; I have drunk tea there twice; I have seen Mrs. R. at my store, but never in the back room; I have on another occasion had another woman in that back room.—(Laughter.) Catharine was there frequently; I don't remember what passed, but we have been cutting up and carrying on; I have never seen Mrs. Clark at the house in Front street. I left the house of Mrs. R. always about 9 or 10 o'clock at night; John Barrow and me mostly left together; I was not sure that Katy had another seen; the latter part of the time I found it out, but I still went to see her, and nobody else.

Here the plaintiff rested, and the defence called a lady to support the character of Catharine Conolly, and with that the case closed.

The case was summed up by Wm. G. HASKETT, Esq., for the defendant and MARTIN VAN BROCKHOUT, Esq., for plaintiff.

The Court, in its charge, considered the words in relation to the poison to be sufficient to maintain the action. The question was as to the credibility to be attached to the evidence of Catharine Conolly. If the jury consider from the testimony that what was said was true, then the defendant stands justified, otherwise the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict, the amount of damages being wholly a subject for the consideration of the jury. The words having been said to the plaintiff herself, instead of the defendant going abroad covertly to injure her, should be taken into account in mitigation of damages.

The Jury found for the plaintiff.

Philadelphia Quarter Sessions.

MARCH 10.

Criminal Prosecution for Seduction.—Wm. K. Henry was put upon his trial for an alleged seduction of Margaret Ann Warren. This was a prosecution instituted under the act of 1843—the first statute enacted in Pennsylvania, making seduction a criminal offence. The prosecutrix, Miss Warren, is the daughter of Uriah Warren, a resident of Spring Garden. She is about twenty years of age, and possesses considerable personal attractions.

The evidence for the Commonwealth proved that the defendant visited the young lady constantly during eleven months before he accomplished her ruin. In this time he made her several promises of marriage. Finally when her situation became known, and he was questioned upon the subject, he said that he could not, and would not marry her, as he was a married man. The mother of the defendant testified that her daughter was by trade a milliner, that her conduct had always been correct, and that Mr. Henry had known her from early childhood. He had taken her to balls and parties, and had bestowed upon her every attention possible. Several acquaintances testified to Miss Warren's general good character and propriety of conduct. The testimony of the prosecutrix touching the promise of marriage, was corroborated by her father, to whom the defendant spoke on the subject, referring to the time when "he and Anne should be settled." No testimony was produced on the part of the defendant, and his counsel, Francis E. Brewster argued upon the technicalities of the law altogether.

The case was given to the jury at the close of the afternoon, who on the following morning returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred. The punishment for this offence is by fine and imprisonment, the first not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the last not to be less than one year, nor more than three years, in the Eastern Penitentiary, unless there be mitigating circumstances, in which case the Court has the power to sentence to the county prison. Mr. F. E. Brewster gave notice of his intention to file reasons for a new trial, and Saturday week was fixed to hear the arguments.

MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS.—Between four and five o'clock, Monday Morning, Daniel Scanlin, driver of cab No. 175, dropped a person known as Dr. De la Rosa opposite a house in Philippi st., between Union and Perdido. De la Rosa, not wishing to pay the fare demanded, got into an altercation with Scanlin, the driver, which ended in his taking the Doctor's hat for payment. De la Rosa ran to call the watch, and John Conroy, who happened to be passing at the time, is presumed to have been attracted by the noise, and in some way interfered with the matter. Other reports say that in the darkness and confusion, being about the size and build of De la Rosa, Conroy was mistaken by the cabman for that person, returning with the watch to arrest him. At all events, a few moments afterwards, he was found lying in the street, unable to speak, and almost senseless, from the effects of a blow from some blunt instrument on the head, just behind the ear. He was taken across the street and placed in a sitting position, but died in about twenty minutes afterwards. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning in the Second Municipality Watch-house, and, after a post mortem examination, a verdict was rendered to the effect that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a blow and fall, which produced a congestion of the brain. John Conroy, the deceased, was a native of Ireland, and formerly resided in the city of New-York. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked occasionally for Daniel Sullivan, blacksmith in Girod street, in this city. He was about forty years of age, of stout build and powerful frame, and is said to have a wife and family now living in New-York. After the inquest his body was claimed by his friends and respectfully interred.

Daniel Scanlin and Wm. O'Neil, cab-drivers, were arrested yesterday morning. It appeared, however, that O'Neil had nothing to do with the transaction, and was liberated shortly after his arrest. Scanlin remains in prison, and will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—Riggs, a colored man, was tried in the Oyer and Terminer at Pottsville last week, for the murder of Charles Gender, a German. The jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree, and the judge sentenced him to be hung.]

Police Items.

STEALING TEA.—A black fellow called James Thomas, was arrested Saturday at Harlem, by officer Wall of the 12th Ward police, whom he detected disposing of various parcels of tea, which created the suspicion of the officer, who took him at once into custody, and on searching the negro's place of residence, in the neighborhood, 13 packages of tea were found, each package containing about 3 1/2 lbs., all of which has been identified by Gibbs and Brothers, grocers, Nos. 70 and 72 Water street, and Otis & Wood ward, No. 78 Front street, as having been stolen from their stores by this negro, who has been employed by the neighbors as a kind of porter. Justice Rooms committed the accused for trial.

THE THREATENING TO COWARD.—Officer Welch, one of the efficient men attached to the lower police, arrested on Thursday, on a warrant issued by Justice Drinker, a gentleman called Captain Elliott, a boarder at the Carlton Hotel, who sets forth in his affidavit, that Elliott has declared and threatened that he would cowards him in the public street the first time he meets him. The complainant further says, that if Elliott does attack him, he will shoot him through the head with a pistol, and with that determination Mr. Herbert left the police office, stating that he was then going to Mr. Cooper's, the gunsmith's, to purchase a pistol to be used as above stated, if necessary required. The magistrate held the accused to bail in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace for six months.

SAVING.—Policemen Gilmore and McFarland on Thursday evening arrested Ann Gorman, charged with stealing the charity box from the German Catholic church in Third street, near Avenue A. The box contained only one dollar in money. She was locked up to answer.

GRAND LARCENY.—A woman named Ann Lyner, who got her discharge from Blackwell's island on Thursday morning last, commenced operation on the same day in the line of her old profession, by stealing \$25.35 from the counter of John H. Soller, corner of Chatham street and Park square. She was arrested on Thursday evening by officer McReady, and looked up to answer for the offence.

ROBBERY.—Captain Tilley and officer Lawrence yesterday arrested Amanda Green, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, a hair bracelet, and four dollars in money, from the trunk of Mrs. Margaret Hawes, of No. 14 Suffolk street. Nearly all the property was found in her possession. She was taken to Essex Market Police Court, and in default of \$500 was committed to prison.

FALSE PRETENCE.—Officer McManus of the sixth ward, arrested yesterday a black sailor, called Charles Green, on a charge of obtaining an advance of \$20 from John Williams, of No. 7 Little Water street, to ship on board the ship Garrick, for Liverpool, instead of which the sailor was engaged for the purpose of the ship sailed, and last night the officer found him concealed under a cellar floor, about fifteen feet underground. Justice Drinker committed the accused in full for trial.

MODEL OF BROADWAY ROBBER.—Some small potatoes thief carried off on Friday four double opera glasses, valued at \$40, two of them of large size, the property of Mr. Belden, proprietor of the model of New York, now exhibiting at the Alhambra. These glasses were placed around the model for the convenience of visitors to see the model with more accuracy.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Justice Rooms, together with officers Stokely, Geary, Thomas and Osborne, made a descent upon the premises No. 40 and 44 Grand street, about one o'clock on Friday morning last, where they found the following females, who gave their names as Mary Ann Collins, Alice Sweeney, alias Gates, Margaret Moore, Beahle, Price, and Mary Marshall, who resided in the above premises in a state of prostitution, and a perfect nuisance to the neighborhood. The magistrate committed them for a further hearing.

DRIVING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Officer Bloom, the back inspector, on Friday arrested on a warrant issued by his honor the mayor, Charles Johnson, for driving cab No. 203 without a license, which is contrary to law. The mayor fined him \$5, which he paid and was liberated from custody.

FORGING COTTON LABELS.—Officer McGivney of the lower police, on Friday arrested man by the name Edward Hammond, on a warrant issued by Justice Drinker, wherein he stands charged with forgery or counterfeiting the name of J. & F. Coates, of Paisley, Scotland, on labels which are placed in packages and specks of cotton of an inferior quality, manufactured in this country, and palmed off upon the public as the genuine cotton. The agent of the above firm, Mr. Coates, of No. 13 Pine street, made the complaint, and the magistrate held the accused to bail in the sum of \$1000, to answer at court.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Constable Vanderzee arrested on Friday two men by the names of Samuel Taylor and Samuel P. Sniffen, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, wherein they stand charged with false swearing in a suit brought by Gustia & Co. in the Marine Court, in December last respecting the sale of a stock of groceries at 205 Hudson street, which testimony was said to be material to the matter at issue. The accused were detained for examination.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling house occupied by Mr. John A. Rolph, No. 116 Elm street, was burglariously entered by some sneaking thieves on Sunday afternoon between the hours of three and half past four o'clock, while the inmates of the premises were absent at church, turning the house almost upside down, and stealing therefrom the following articles:—1 lady's gold watch, 1 silver do., a silver garnet cross, set in gold; a topaz bracelet, 5 stones; a gold pencil case, with topaz head; 1 pearl necklace, 2 hair bracelets, 1 gold bracelet, 1 heavy chased gold finger ring, 1 spring clasp bangles, 1 pair of filagree bracelets, with amethyst stones; 1 armband with blue bangles, 1 pair of long gold ear drops, valued in all at \$150. No arrest.

SECRETED WITH INTENT TO STEAL.—A young man of rather "seedy" appearance, by the name of William Grimshaw, was discovered about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, by Messrs. Dunlap and Chase, proprietors of the Exchange Hotel, No. 133 Fulton street, secreted under one of the beds in one of the upper rooms, evidently with intent to steal. Various articles have been stolen from the boarders' rooms, and suspicion rests now upon this fellow, who was found in this peculiar position. He was taken before Justice Osborne and committed in full for trial, in default of \$200 bail for his appearance at court to answer.

A HAUL OF BLACKBILLS.—Officers Miller, Read, Preston, and Hull of the 8th Ward police, made a descent on Wednesday night about 11 o'clock upon a gambling "crib," kept by negroes in the basement of the premises 59 King street, corner of Varick st., where the officers found the following darkies huddled together, playing "seven up," for drinks. They were all taken to the station house, where they gave the names of Mark O'Neil, Nicholas Cisco, James Bostwick, Henry Lee, Lucy Lee, John Dubois, Peter Johnson, Ben Stagg, Charley Jackson, Ned Johnson, Jerry Jackson, Charley Cisco, Geo. Williams, Henry Davis, Julia Johnson and Bill Stevens. In the morning they were all driven like a flock of black sheep before Justice Rooms, who, after a severe reprimand, discharged them upon their promise of future good behavior. This "crib" has been a complete nuisance to the neighborhood for some time past.

ROBBED ON THE FIVE POINTS.—Officers Baker and Raftery, of the 6th ward, arrested on Sunday night two women called Biddy Miles and Ellen Hart, on a charge of robbing a countryman by the name of John Smith, of \$250 while in a thieving "crib," in Orange street, on the Five Points. Justice Osborne looked them both up for examination.

A DUTCHMAN IN BAD COMPANY.—A Pennsylvania Dutchman, by the name of Thomas Harlin, was induced to accompany a black woman, named Liz Trouble, to her crib in Orange st., on the Five Points, where he retired to rest, and before morning his frail damsel carried off all his clothing and money, amounting to \$28, leaving him only his shirt and pantaloons. Officer Raftery, of the 6th ward, caught the wench and recovered \$3 of the money. Justice Drinker locked her up for trial.

A COUNTRYMAN ROBBED BY A YELLOW GIRL.—"PAL."—Officers Austin, Corcoran and Murray, of the 6th Ward, arrested on Friday night that notorious "cross" black fellow, called Mat Barron, on a charge of "touching" a country visitor, who was induced to enter a new "touch crib," by "Mat's" yellow girl, located in a basement, on the corner of Duane and Elm streets, where this unsuspecting countryman had \$230 extracted from his pocket-book, and the book replaced again into his coat pocket; nor did he discover his loss until the next morning at the hotel where he is staying. Justice Drinker looked the accused up for further examination.

Henry Lewis, alias Butcher Jim, and George Lyons, alias Townsend, have also been arrested, on a charge of being accomplices of Mat Barron.

BURGLARY.—The hardware store occupied by Folger, Alford & Co., 219 Pearl street, was burglariously entered by some expert knackers, on Friday night, by forcing an entrance through the scuttle, and the key of the iron safe was found in one of the drawers by the thieves, who opened the safe, stealing therefrom \$450 in bank bills; they also carried off two wire-twisted double barreled guns and a six barrel revolving pistol, Allen's patent, all of which the rogues carried off without detection.

A VAULTING BURGLAR.—Officers Hays and Murray, of the 6th Ward, arrested about 9 o'clock on Friday night a black fellow, called Alexander Andrews, on a charge of burglariously entering the dwelling house occupied by Mr. G. C. Chapin, No. 160 Green street, with a false key, stealing therefrom a lot of valuable books. The rascal was pursued by officer Murray along Canal street into Lispenard, where he dropped into an alley and mounted over the backyard fences until he dropped into the yard of No. 47 Lispenard st., the dwelling of which is occupied by officer Gilbert F. Hays, who hearing the alarm, that officer, together with Murray, secured the black rascal in the yard, before he was able to give any further chase. Justice Drinker committed him in full for trial.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.—Elizabeth Paxton of 81 Mercer street, was arrested on Friday on complaint of Hannah Bozorth of 17 Crosby street, charged with having sworn falsely to a bill in Court of Chancery—that certain mortgages on property of hers had been given by her without any consideration therefor whereas she had acknowledged to George Boyd and Harriet Bozorth that she was justly indebted to the amount of the mortgages. She was held for examination by Justice Simpson.

FORGERY.—Capt. Joseph W. Stanbury was arrested by officers Greer, Price and Kelly, charged with forging a check for \$253 on the Bank of the State of New York, purporting to have been signed by John C. Zimmerman of No. 38 New street. Stanbury sent the bank for the purpose of getting it cashed, when the forgery was discovered. He was arrested and taken before the Chief of Police, who committed him for examination. He has since been bailed.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—A young man named Edward Hagau, otherwise known as Dandy Cox, was taken into custody on Saturday afternoon by officers Lamp and Long of the 11th Ward, on a charge of having feloniously entered a room occupied by Phebe Ann Hubbard at 293 Delancy street, during her absence, and stolen therefrom \$13.50 in silver coin. Committed.

PASSING SPURIOUS MONEY.—Catharine O'Rourke was arrested on Saturday by officer Mehan, charged with passing a spurious three dollar bill of the Exchange and Banking Company of Apalachicola, Florida, to John R. Mead, No. 440 Broadway. The accused was detained for examination.

PASSING A FALSE TOKEN.—Officer Higgins of Brooklyn, arrested a person by the name of John B. Rule, charged with having about a week ago called upon Mr. Charles Cudlipp, No. 308 Hudson street, purchased a bill of goods amounting to about \$11, and tendered in payment for the same a check on the Chemical Bank for \$20.55, purporting to have been drawn by James B. Williams, whom he represented to be a master painter in John street, alleging that at the time he received it was too late to go to the bank with the check. Mr. Cudlipp accordingly took the check, and on taking it to the bank on the following day, discovered that it was worthless, no such person as James B. Williams being known there. The accused was delivered into the custody of Prince John Davis, by virtue of a warrant from Justice Osborn, and locked up. While detained in King's County jail for a few hours, he made an attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat. Being discovered shortly after the act, the gaol which he had inflicted was properly dressed, and a strict watch kept upon him to prevent him from accomplishing his purpose.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Officer A. H. Stewart of the Lower Police Court, arrested Jesse W. Conklin, of Patchogue, L. I., on a charge of having forged the endorsement of Isaac Ackerly of Greenport, L. I., on three promissory notes amounting in all, to \$1097. Officer Stewart brought the accused to the city. He was committed by Justice Drinker for examination.

SUSPICION OF GRAND LARCENY.—Captain Perry and officer Austin of the 6th Ward, arrested on Monday night Henry Lewis, alias Butcher Jim, and George Lyons, alias Townsend, on a charge of being accomplices of Mat Barron, in robbing a stranger of \$230 in a touch crib located on the corner of Duane and Elm streets. Both locked up for examination.

BURGLARY IN JERSEY.—The dwelling house occupied by Captain Nye, located near Newark, N. J., was entered by some burglar on Thursday night last, by forcing open the back basement window, stealing therefrom a large quantity of silver ware and a lady's work box, valued in all at \$600.

U. S. District Court.

Before Judge Betts.
Sentences.—In the case of the four men of the ship Metoka, convicted of endeavoring to make a revolt, Mr. Nash stated that their names were not in the shipping articles, and judgment was suspended.

William Russell and John Williams, seamen of the ship Burgundy, charged with larceny in taking eleven pieces of silk, which were found in their chests, were sentenced each to six months imprisonment.

George H. Leach and William Kenny, convicted of larceny on board the ship Niagara, in taking several articles from a passenger's trunk, were sentenced each to six months imprisonment, and Leach to pay in addition a fine of \$50, and Kenny \$20.

The second mate and 8 seamen of the bark Jubilee, convicted of endeavoring to make a revolt, were sentenced, the five seamen to pay a fine of \$15 each, and stand committed until paid, and Gray, the second mate, to pay a fine of \$25.

General Sessions.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

Before Recorder Scott, and Aldermen Walsh and Walker.—John M'Keon, Esq., District Attorney.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—Thomas Kearney, alias Brown, alias Riley, was placed at the bar at the opening of court this morning, on a charge of having, on the 24th of February, stolen a purse containing \$385 in gold coin, (severals), the property of Michael Corcoran, whilst the latter was in a state of beastly intoxication. On the part of the prosecution Michael Corcoran testified:—I arrived here from Liverpool in the ship Ronclus, of the 25th February last; myself and wife were steerage passengers; the accused was a sailor on board that vessel; and by the advice of Kearney, we went to board at No. 33 Washington st.; about 5 o'clock in the evening, he asked me to go out with him; my wife advised me not to go; I offered to give my wife the money, as I wished to go out; I told her that I would not drink; my wife replied that if I would not drink I had better keep the money; I went out with the prisoner; we stopped at several places where he induced me to drink; we did not return until twelve o'clock; I was very much intoxicated at the time; Kearney went upstairs with me into the room where I slept; sometime afterwards my wife aroused me, and told me that the prisoner had taken my money from my pockets; when the prisoner was arrested he told me he took the money but intended to give it back to me.

Catharine Corcoran examined.—I am the wife of Michael Corcoran; the accused came to my husband and asked him to go out and take a walk with him; I told my husband that he had better not, &c.; he then offered to leave his money with me, and promised not to drink anything; I told him that if he would not drink he had better keep the money himself; my husband and Kearney then went out together, and did not return until 12 o'clock; my husband was quite drunk; Kearney helped him up stairs, and undressed him; while he was taking his clothes off, I observed him take the money from my husband's pocket; I asked him what he was going to do with it; the prisoner said he was only going to take care of it until next morning; he then blew out the light and left the room; after Kearney had gone, I thought all was not right about it, so I went down stairs and told Mr. Flanagan, who is one of the keepers of the boarding house; and by his advice we went to the station house and caused the arrest of Kearney, who did not come back next morning with the money as he had promised.

Constable Rue examined.—I arrested the prisoner, and on searching him, found fifty-five sovereigns and a few shillings in his pocket.

The testimony on the part of the prosecution here closed. The defence then called several witnesses for the purpose of showing that the prisoner had previously borne a good character. The accused was ably defended by James W. Green, Esq., who then addressed the jury in behalf of his client, contending in the course of his remarks, that had the prisoner intended to steal the money, he would have embraced an opportunity of doing so while the parties were out together, and not take it in the presence of Corcoran's wife and a dozen others who were in the room at the time. The jury, after a brief absence, found the accused guilty of petit larceny only. He was remanded for sentence.

Trial for Keeping a Disorderly House.—Geo. Beach was then called to trial on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at 304 Water street, where it is alleged that persons of the most degraded character, male and female, have congregated at all hours of the day and night. Thereby disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. The case was opened by Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., on the part of the prosecution, after which the court adjourned until the next morning.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

The trial of George Beach for keeping a disorderly house at 304 Water street, was resumed this day.

John H. Robinson sworn.—Lives at No. 309 Water street, is acquainted with the defendant and his house; it has been the resort of persons of most infamous character, of both sexes, who are sometimes very noisy, and make use of very obscene and profane language; has seen the house open at night until one and two o'clock, and later; has known boys and girls about 13 years of age frequent the house; has been constantly a place of riot and drunkenness; is one of the worst houses in the city.

Robert Legget sworn.—Lives at 41 Cherry street; knows the house of Beach; he has kept a riotous house for years; has seen persons of the most abandoned character about the premises—from a thief to a prostitute; has seen them there as late as one o'clock on Saturday night; has seen the inmates gambling for money in his house.

Assistant Aldermen Mullins sworn.—Knows the premises of Beach to be a bad place.

John Farley sworn.—Knows the house of George Beach; it was one of the worst houses in the ward; has been the resort of men and women of the worst character; it is a resort at all times of the night, for boys and girls from 10 to 20 years of age.

Charles Sharkey sworn.—Knows Beach's premises; it is a horrible place, the resort of the lowest characters.

John Craft sworn.—Knows George Beach's house; has seen prostitutes and low characters there.

Charles Devlin, the principal complainant, sworn.—Lives at 318 Water street with his wife and family, in the house on the opposite side of the street from that occupied by Beach; is a very disorderly house; has seen persons resorting there of infamous character; they conducted themselves in a very disorderly manner, making use of very improper language; has seen girls there from 11 to 20 years of age; one girl of 13 was taken from Beach's to the station house; Beach cohabited with her; my family is so disturbed with these characters that I have offered my property for sale, but could not sell; I have daughters 8 or 9 years of age; Beach's house is left open until 2 o'clock in the morning—Saturday night in particular; have seen girls on Beach's steps take down men's pantaloons, which is a common practice; Beach has admitted to me that he kept a house of prostitution; made me an offer of money to settle it, which I refused; I understood that affidavits were offered that I received money from Beach to settle it, which is a base falsehood; I have seen girls naked dancing in the house.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

George Williams, indicted for a grand larceny, but who had been permitted to plead guilty to a petit larceny, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary; Wm Peterson, convicted a few days ago, of an attempt to commit a burglary, was committed to the city prison for thirty days.

In the case of Thomas Kearney, convicted of a petit larceny, the court, on motion of the prisoner's counsel J. W. Green, Esq., suspended judgment.

The sentence of Peter McMahon, convicted of obtaining about \$6, in the shape of bounty money, on enlisting in the U. S. service, by falsely representing himself to be of age, was deferred until Saturday next.

Conviction of George Beach.—The trial of George Beach, of 304 Water st., for keeping a disorderly house, was then resumed, and resulted in the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. Sentence postponed until Saturday next.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Plea of guilty.—John Jackson, alias Peal, a colored lad, indicted for a burglary in the third degree, in having broken into the store of a Mr. H. A. Kent, and stolen therefrom 750 cigars and a coat, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Trial for Highway Robbery.—Thomas McElwain alias Tom Bruah, was then called to trial on an indictment charging him with having, on the 27th of February last, knocked down a person named Thomas Keenan, and robbed him of \$85 in silver coin. On the part of the prosecution, Keenan deposed that on the night in question, he was knocked down by the accused, who then took the before named amount of money from his pocket, and on soliciting him to return it, the prisoner drew a sword-stick and threatened to run it through his witness. The jury, without leaving their seats, found the accused guilty, and the Court sentenced him to ten years imprisonment in the State prison.

Complaint dismissed.—Wm. Dicks, arrested a short time ago, on a charge of obtaining money by falsely representing that it was intended for charitable purposes, was brought into Court, and after a severe reprimand from the Recorder, was discharged from custody, the grand inquest having dismissed the complaint.

Trial for a Nuisance.—Edgar H. Laing was called to trial for an alleged nuisance, consisting of a coal yard in Leonard st., near Church.

Several witnesses testified on the part of the prosecution, that the coal dust from the yard came into their houses, causing great annoyance, and injury to the furniture; also that their health was materially affected thereby.

For the defence, witnesses were called to show that the coal dust was by no means injurious to their health; that notwithstanding they had been engaged in carting and screening coal for different periods, from 10 to 40 years, they had never experienced any deleterious effects from the dust. Others living in the vicinity of this and other coal yards, experienced no inconvenience on that account.

Discharge of the Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury came into Court and stated that they had disposed of all the cases which had been presented for their consideration, (in sixty-four of which they had found bills of indictment) and asked to be discharged. They were accordingly dismissed with the usual thanks of the Court.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

The alleged Nuisance Case.—At the opening of the Court this morning, the trial of Edgar H. Laing, for an alleged nuisance in keeping a coal yard in Leonard st., was resumed. Mr. Wilson proceeded to address the jury in behalf of the defendant, and was followed by the District Attorney on the part of the people. The jury, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Trial for Burglary.—William H. Thomson, otherwise known as "one-eyed Thompson," was then called to trial on an indictment for burglary in the third degree, in having, on the night of the 6th of January last, broken open the coal office of Mr. Samuel B. Reeve, and stolen therefrom a number of keys, candles and copper coin.

The Court observing that the accused had no counsel, inquired if he had engaged counsel, to which he replied, "I have no counsel, nor do I wish any; I expect to be able to show that I am innocent of the charge preferred against me, and am prepared to defend myself."

Ald. Hart.—The Court will assign you counsel, if you desire it.

Prisoner.—I don't wish it; I am prepared to take charge of my own case.

The Court.—Very well.

Jacob Wilkes, examined for the prosecution.—I closed the office of Mr. Reeve about half-past 6 o'clock on the night in question; I was notified by a policeman that the office had been broken open and robbed; I went there and found that the padlock had been broken off and removed; on entering the office, I discovered that the drawer of the desk had been forced open and taken out; I also ascertained that some candles, a key, and 20 cents in copper coin were stolen; I saw the key the following day at Jefferson Market Police Court.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I believe that the key I saw at Jefferson Market Police Court, was the key of the desk drawer; I cannot say at what hour the burglary was committed, except from the information given me by the police.

George W. Cook, policeman examined.—I saw a man named Johnson come out of Thompson's house on the night of the 6th of January; the prisoner came out after him; they started off together down the 6th avenue; I followed but lost sight of them in Hudson street; the prisoner had a cloak on at the time; shortly afterwards, I saw them coming down Jane street; the moment they saw me they dodged round a corner; I followed them, and when I got near the west corner, I took Thompson into custody; he had then made some disposition of his cloak; I asked him what he had done with it; he inquired what I meant; I told him he must go with me to the Station House; on searching him afterwards, I found \$19 in his pockets and a key in one of his boots; I subsequently tried the key, and found it to fit the lock of the drawer in Mr. Reeve's office; I arrested Thompson close to the office of Mr. Reeve; while I was searching Thompson, he remarked that I did not understand him, and that the key had dropped through a hole in his pocket; I examined his pockets, but could find no hole in either of them; the pantaloons were new.

The prosecution here rested, and the prisoner proceeded to open his own case. He then called the following witnesses:

Clarissa Carr, being examined, deposed that she was prisoner's wife's mother; was at prisoner's house on the night of his arrest, until after 10 o'clock; no one was there but herself; no person could have been there without her knowledge; had never seen Johnson at the house of the prisoner.

Sophia Moore, examined.—Witness is sister-in-law to the prisoner; was at home on the night of the prisoner's arrest; no person came to the house that night.

Elizabeth Stanton, examined.—Witness assisted her husband in making a pair of pantaloons for the prisoner in the month of December last; witness took them home; prisoner's wife examined the pockets and showed witness a hole in one of them; had not previously noticed it; the pantaloons which the prisoner has on are the same.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

Trial of One Eyed Thompson resumed.—At the opening of the Court the prisoner exhibited to the jury the pocket of his pantaloons—said to have had the hole in.

James W. Collins, sworn. Testified that on the night of the prisoner's arrest he met him at the corner of the Ninth avenue and Troy street. We then proceeded near down to Washington street. He wanted to get some porter for his wife. He started off to get it, and I left him and went home. I had no means of ascertaining the time until I got home, which was then about 1 o'clock.

Cross-examined. Has known Thompson about 35 years.

District Attorney. He's from Long Island?

Witness. Did I say so?

District Attorney. Why are you excited?

Witness. Because I see you impose upon witnesses yesterday, and I don't intend you shall do so with me. I have known Thompson for 35 years. I have walked, talked and slept with him. I fix the 9th of January by some work I did in the shop. I was with him about fifteen minutes I suppose. I should not suppose the distance I walked with him was a half a mile. Don't recollect of talking to one of the Police that night—Did not go home with him.

District Attorney. Why didn't you go home with him?

Witness. It was an improper time of night.

District Attorney. You can go.
By the Court. The papers called my attention to the time of night when reading of his arrest. I have been to see him in Prison.
Recorder. Have you done with the witness Mr. Thompson?
Thompson. I wish to have Johnson brought in.
Recorder. We are not trying Johnson.
Thompson. No, but you're trying me.
Chief. I can tell you the manner Thompson lost his left eye.
District Attorney. I shall have no objections if Mr. Thompson won't object?
Thompson. I don't object if the District Attorney goes into it fairly. I am a persecuted man. I have been persecuted by such men as John McKoon, Michael Walsh, Knock Camp, and others.
William C. Threl. Served a subpoena on Mrs. Bennett. She is sick in bed.
Thompson. What am I to do in the case of Mrs. Bennett, I consider her a material witness.
Recorder. Have you got any more witnesses.
Thompson. I'll rest here and submit the case—let one of the Aldermen sum it up.
The Recorder then briefly charged the jury upon the law and facts of the case.
The jury, after an absence of several hours, returned to the Court, and stated that they could not agree upon a verdict; they were therefore discharged.
Chief. We shall give a correct likeness of "One-eyed Thompson" in our next number, with a description of his prison.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—Romana Trotter was tried for having on the 24 day of July last, stolen \$370 from Wm. E. Parker. The accused was a resident in the family of the complainant, and left immediately after the money was stolen, and was not seen until she was arrested on the 27th day of July last. The jury in this case, as in the former one, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Editor.—Your communication correctly reiterates the views in relation to the equalization and distribution of the Police and relation of forces which we have frequently urged. Nothing is to be gained by any further utterance of the abuse of the present system. The effort must be made at the legislature; and not at the hard consciences of those in power. Get a new election on the charter ordered, and you will then be enabled to settle the matter at the ballot boxes. The charter was smothered at the last election by the interested few in the police department, and the evil should be undone by those who were made victims of the measure.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1847.

New Discoveries for 1847.—Publishers of City Directories for 1847, who forward us a copy, will be supplied with the "National Police Gazette" for one year. We shall be obliged to our agents for their attention to this matter.

THE LAST SCENE IN THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.—We learn from the Rochester Democrat that Messrs. Livingston & Wells, the Express agents of this city, have presented a beautiful gold headed cane to the Hon. Wm. Pitkin, the mayor of Rochester "for his faithful and unwearied services in the express robbery case, which took place in October, 1845." The peculiar nature of these services are thus defined in the letter of the above named gentleman, which accompanies the present.

Office No. 10 Wall street, New York, March 6, 1847.
DEAR SIR.—Herewith we beg your acceptance of a trifling present as a slight testimonial of our esteem, and of the sense of our obligations to you for the important aid and assistance you rendered us in discovering the robbers of our express, in the month of October, 1845, and the recovery of a portion of the money.
With our assurances of respect, &c.

Now as it happens that the robbers of the express were all arrested by officers of the old police, through a sort of prescience or foreknowledge which his honor Mayor Pitkin could not have been possessed of, the compliment of this present must necessarily confine itself to the assistance afforded by his honor in the recovery of the money. In this branch of the business, (after the robbers had been successively brought to Rochester) his honor doubtless rendered very "important aid," but it was an aid rendered at the expense of public justice, and is entitled only to the esteem of Messrs. Livingston and Wells, and not of the community at large. One of the robbers, then secretly released, has since been caught and convicted for subsequent offences, and sent to our State Prison; another has been arrested on suspicion of a recent felony, and to a third, who has disappeared from the Atlantic border, is ascribed some of the heaviest depredations which have recently been made in the Southern and Western country. These are the results of the mistaken compromise which let off these daring public enemies, that Livingston & Wells might get back a small portion of their loss. Messrs. L. & W. are decidedly less to blame in this matter than any of the other parties. It is natural for losers to seek to regain their property by the readiest means, but it is the duty of public officers to conserve the law and to act for public interests. If Mayor Pitkin was the instrument of the release of the robbers of the express, he has entitled himself to the gold headed cane of Messrs. Livingston and Wells at the expense of the respect of every citizen of the country.

PAT McQUADE.—In consequence of an apprehension that this double dyed rogue might again give the law and his deserts the slip, we last week had a likeness of him taken by our artist. Fortunately, however, he has been made to pay the penalty of his offences, and is now lodged in the State Prison. His likeness will nevertheless be of interest to the numerous citizens who have kept pace with his frequent arrests for the last five or six years, and who have thus become acquainted with the character of his depredations. His conviction and expulsion from the community is decidedly one of the most important events in criminal jurisprudence that has occurred in a long time. By his incarceration in the State Prison and the breaking up of his infamous business, several nests of thieves will be deprived of a market for their plunder, and either have to give up stealing, or to take such desperate risks in the disposal of their plunder as will lead to their speedy detection. By the aid of such a receiver as McQuade—a villain flourishing under the very countenance of the first criminal tribunal of the county—they could safely dispose of their swag and continue in crime for years. Their only risk in dealing with him was, when stolen goods were traced to his den, on which occasions he would deliver up some three or four of them to the officers, as an offset for himself. In this way McQuade has sent some thirty or forty understrappers to the State Prison, who have had the pleasure of recognizing him as soon as he entered the walls of his present proper residence. The likeness of the rascal is faithful, and as such will commend itself to the care of police officers.

McQuade is about 33 years old, full six feet high, retreating forehead, grey eyes, large nose, mouth middling size, chin large, light brown hair, light complexion and large face.

SENTENCE OF A POLICY DEALER.—In the case of John M. Secor, who pleaded guilty, in the Oyer and Terminer to the charge of selling lottery policies, contrary to statute, Judge Edmonds discharged the offender with a fine of fifty dollars. Though this sum is hardly the fraction of a fraction in comparison with the large fortune amassed by the offender, we are content with the sentence, as it was given on evidence that he had left his illegal business. We do not desire to see the laws operate vindictively, and regard repentance and reform as their first and highest objects. Secor having made amends, we would now call the attention of the prosecuting officers to Moses Baker, who was indicted much about the same time, and ask that he either be forced to leave his pernicious and illegal business, or suffer the penalty of the statute. Unless these prominent violators of the law are strictly dealt with, we cannot expect to have justice done upon the pan fish and understrappers. We hope the District Attorney will commence with Baker, and go through all the prominent dealers in turn. Next to the conviction of Receivers like Pat McQuade, the conviction of policy backers will have a restraining effect upon pilfering.

MURDER IGNORED.—The Grand Jury of Laurens county, Geo., in the case of Gibbs, indicted for the murder of Mr. B. B. Hussey, have refused to find a bill on the ground that the defendant was of unsound mind. We believe that this Grand Jury have transcended their powers. They have no right to sit as a commission de lunatico inquirendo, but must find for the crime, and leave the condition of prisoner's mind to be made out in open court, where two sides can be heard, and where The People can look on. If the above precedent were to prevail, the entire darkness of the most atrocious murder might be smothered in the secrecy of a grand jury room, and The People have leave to bury their dead fellow citizen, without the right to inquire how he came to his death, or to ask vengeance on his murderer. The Grand Jury sit in secret; it is omnipotent, irresponsible, and it answers no questions. We hope that the above case will lead to a serious inquiry into the present prerogatives of Grand Juries, and result in a limitation of their dangerous powers.

THOMPSON OF HARTFORD.—It will be seen by our Hartford correspondence in another column, that the brute beast, Thompson, who was last week arraigned in the above named city for a rape on his daughter, for holding down his own wife to be ravished by another, and for a third offence which is too heinous for a name, has pleaded guilty to the first charge and has been sentenced to the State Prison for life. Our correspondent's letter acutely furnishes the motive for this unconditional surrender. Walker, the ruffian who ravished the wife, has had his trial postponed till the September term.

See second page for an interesting trial of alander.

FORTUNE TELLING vs. PHRENOLOGY.—We direct the attention of the reader to the exceedingly amusing details of the report, in another column, of the examination of the celebrated Madame Adolph, on a charge of fortune telling. There will be found in the testimony, some revelations of the capacities of phrenology, that will not a little astonish those dull philosophers who have hitherto wasted long lives in fruitless efforts to peep into the depth of mill stones. The case affords another evidence of the profound advantages of scientific testimony.

A NEST OF BUTCHERS.—The Grand Jury of Boston, during the first nine days of its present term, found two hundred and one indictments, and examined five hundred and seventy witnesses. This is slaughter with a vengeance. The picture is so startling that one can scarcely contemplate it without the correlative idea of every member of the secret tribunal working with sleeves rolled up and with apron on—butter fashion. The Boston Journal which furnishes the above account, makes no record of bills that were ignored, so we presume there were none—all was condemnation. The examination of the sixty-four witnesses per day, must have presented a scene not unlike those of Robespierre's tribunals, or the investigations of the Spanish Inquisition.

We shall deserve the comparison, and experience similar results of oppression, until we throw open the doors of every secret tribunal, and render their members responsible to the People through a public inspection of their acts.

NEGRO POLICY PLAYING.—A paper published by a colored editor, and devoted to the interests of the colored population of this city, states, in an article headed "Ruinous Effects of Policy Playing," that ten thousand colored persons in this city, spend two shillings a day, each, in playing policies—\$2,500 a day from the darkies alone. The whole amount expended by black and whites he estimates at \$10,000 a day.

The above computation is not exaggerated, and we believe the editor of the "Ram's Horn" (for that is the title of the paper in question) might have added, that ten per cent of the players are made pilferers through the seductions of the game.

TO BROKERS AND BANK TELLERS.—The two one thousand dollar notes alleged to have been stolen from Mr. Clark, of Newton, Massachusetts, on the 9th of January last, may be still in the possession of certain parties, and as an attempt will soon be made to "smash," or pass them, we merely state that one is a new bill very much torn, and has been pasted together. The numbers will be altered before an attempt is made to pass it.

ANOTHER WARNING.—A brute in the semblance of a man, by the name of Wade, is on trial in Memphis, for a horrible outrage upon the person of an innocent child only fourteen years of age. This is another warning for parents to be watchful over their female children. There are in every community a class of monsters who make children their special victims. They are mostly old men or broken down debauchees.

ASSOCIATION AGAINST COUNTERFEITERS.—Owing to the recent alarming increase of counterfeit and altered bank notes, measures are being taken in Boston to form an association for the detection of counterfeiters. Such an association can be of great benefit to the community, but they must not put any trust in the hands of the old police or they will defeat themselves.

ATROCIOUS ASSASSINATION.—On the night of the late fires, says a paper of Columbus, Ga., of the 5th inst., after the flames were nearly subdued, a young girl named Miss Corey, returning home with several other females, was overtaken by a man, who accosted her, and after some words, drew a pistol and shot her in the head. The screams of the companions of the wounded girl, summoned two citizens to her aid, who were also shot at by the assassin, as he retreated to the bridge. The poor girl died yesterday.

We are happy to learn that through the public spirited efforts of Col. E. W. B. Spivey and Dr. Rogers of Girard, the perpetrator of this crime was arrested in Girard, and delivered to the Sheriff of this county. His name is Jones Butler.

JOE BLUESKIN.—Tom Richardson, the young thief who was at first supposed to be the veritable Joe Blueskin, of the Jack Shephard Philadelphia gang of youthful burglars, has pleaded guilty before the Quarter Sessions of the theft of a coat. Tom Richardson is not Joe Blueskin quite, but he is a dangerous young rascal, and the public are well rid of his mischievous depredations by his conviction. It is to be hoped that he may now reveal the names and whereabouts of some of his confederates.

CITY EXPENSES.—The Comptroller's Report of the Expenses of our City for 1846, was placed on our table this morning, from which we learn to our astonishment, that the expenditures of the Alms House Department, under the Commissioner elected last spring, has increased the enormous sum of \$15,900, and amounted in full to \$302,045 40. It is therefore evident that another change should be made in the head of this department, in order to produce any beneficial result, as the increase of inmates of the several institutions was only 288 on the 1st of the present year. There appears to have been a profligate expenditure in certain matters and a miserable show of economy in others, that will not bear close investigation. This is to be regretted, as it was supposed that a single Commissioner could economize and reduce the enormous expenditures of this costly department.

STAND AND DELIVER.—Several attempts at robbery upon the highway have recently been made in the city of Boston and in its vicinity. On Sunday night week, Mr. Graves, of South Boston, was stopped by a foot-pad on the Old Bridge, who demanded his money and threatened to throw him overboard in case of refusal. Luckily some one approached and the ruffian made off. It would seem that the city of Boston is getting no better than its neighbors, and requires an addition to its police.

CHARTER ELECTION.—The election for delegates to nominate Charter Officers, was held by the Democratic party in this city on Monday last, and in many of the wards the utmost interest was felt as to the result. The delegates for the Mayoralty convention will be divided between J. Sherman Brownell, Eccles Gillender, John J. Ciscoc, and Isaac V. Fowler; and for Alms House Commissioner, between James M. Miller, George Anderson, William C. Seaman, Moses G. Leonard, and Jeremiah Towle. The divisions in the several wards will cause the running of double tickets, and the chances are that the Democratic party will lose the control of both boards of the Common Council at the Charter election.

MURDER BY A SLAVE.—Swaney Reed, a free colored man was killed at Savannah, Geo., last week by a slave, named Ambrose, the property of W. W. Gordon.

CASE OF CAPTAIN TITTLE.—The following certificates relative to the arrest of Capt. Tittle, one of the Port Wardens of this city, on a charge of "abomination," has been handed to us by Peter E. Coon, in reply to the certificates published in our paper of the 27th ult.:

Messrs. CAMP AND WILKES.—Gentlemen, I was not a little surprised, to see my name appear in an article, in your paper of the 26th ult., concerning R. H. Tittle, as it was written in great haste, and with an understanding that it was not to be published. But, inasmuch as it is now before the public, I feel it a duty to explain that part of it which relates to a report of a conversation, between my father and P. E. Coon. The whole of that conversation having, since, been stated to me, and in view of it, it should have been stated, that P. E. Coon said he had an interview with R. H. Tittle respecting the matter in which he (Coon) said, he had detected said Tittle, and that he requested said Tittle, to confess the thing of which he had accused him, to his, said Tittle's wife and minister, and that the next day, he understood he (Tittle) had done it. The day after, Coon said he went to Tittle's residence, and in a conversation, on the subject, he said to him, Tittle, among other things, that as a test of his sincerity, there was one thing which it was reasonable for him to do, and if he was a reasonable man he would do it. He then said to him (Tittle) that he thought he had been the principal cause of a groundless suit against him, and that he had been obliged to employ a lawyer to defend it, and asked him, Tittle, if he was willing to pay the expenses, which he should be subjected to, in that suit, say fifty dollars, more or less. Tittle said he would do it, and told Coon to say nothing about it.

NATHANIAL B. LAW.
New-York, March 10, 1847. No 218 Sullivan, st.

Messrs. CAMP & WILKES.—Gentlemen, I was surprised to see, in the Gazette of last week, a piece with my name to it. In the first place, I would say, I had not the least idea of its being published at all, or I should have thought over the whole matter, and no doubt but that I should have seen my error. Peter E. Coon did say that he gave the boy \$10, but it was to make him and Allaire know the fact that he might make the church know it, and thereby rid the church of such a bad member, and not to entice him (Tittle) into sin, as some might suppose from reading the former piece.

WILLIAM DEGROOT.
New-York, March 3, 1847.

PATRICK McQUADE.

Messrs. CAMP & WILKES.—In the notice of the testimony given in the case of McQuade, who was tried last week for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, a witness is represented to have stated that McQuade said upon some occasion, when on the eve of an arrest, that he disregarded the consequences as he had the Recorder's note for \$1,500.

An editorial remark alludes to this testimony, intimating a belief in this declaration of McQuade.

I confess that I was not a little surprised to find that you should repose any confidence in the declaration of a man whom you have so often characterized as the vilest of offenders. But my object is to assert that McQuade never had my note for one dollar in his life, and that I never had any transaction with him of any kind, or even received one cent from him, except in my professional character, and in litigations in which he has been engaged since I left the bench.

Yours respectfully,
F. A. TALLMADGE.

DEPORTERS ARRESTED.

The beneficial preventive effects of advertising the names and personal descriptions of Deporters from the United States Army is fully illustrated by the official report of the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, New York, by which it appears that sixty one have been returned to the army since the 1st of November.

DISPOSAL OF BAXTER THE MURDERER.—The Legislature of Illinois have commuted the sentence of Baxter the Davenport murderer, from death into imprisonment for life.

SENTENCE OF THE ROBBER, LEE.—The oldest of the brothers, Lee, arrested recently for robbing the cottages at Cape May, has been convicted and sentenced to five years in the New Jersey Penitentiary. The younger brother was discharged for want of proof.

A BLOW AT FREEDOM.—The mayor of Pittsburgh has excluded reporters from the municipal courts, and organized them into secret tribunals. This blow at freedom should be resented by every citizen of Pittsburgh, and they should unanimously impeach him before the State Legislature and have him removed from the office he disgraces.

HARTFORD CORRESPONDENCE.

Hartford, March 11, 1847.

The Rape and Abomination Case.—Policy adopted by the Prisoner's Counsel to save him the Last Chance—Arraignment of the Prisoner—Plea of Guilty—Disappointment of the Audience.

GENTLEMEN:

In the case of Thompson & Walker for rape, &c., the features of which I have given you in my last, the Grand Jury returned true bills against both, and not against Thompson only, as stated in the "Times" of this city last evening. Walker's trial has, on motion of his counsel, been continued to the September Term. Thompson will be put to trial this afternoon probably. The State Attorney files an "information" against him for the attempt of rape upon his daughter, in addition to the rape upon his wife for which he stands "indicted."

Being, however, earlier in the secret of such matters than others, I apprehend no trial. I happen to know that the defence will offer to plead guilty to the rape, conditioned that the other charges are withdrawn—and that this offer will be accepted by the prosecutor. The parties have not met yet, but there will be an agreement to this effect when they do, unless something new unforeseen should intervene. The policy of this move on the part of the defence is, to shut the exposure of the revolting and horrid nature of the facts which a trial would develop, in a glimmering hope that the Legislature may grant a pardon some years hereafter if the facts can be thus kept from public notoriety. In short, they prefer a certain conviction, coupled with a chance of pardon in the darkening of all evidence, to a probable conviction with the chance of pardon cut off by the testimony; and they no doubt act wisely for their client. The State is of course satisfied, for the offence shuts the man in State prison for life, in terms of the statute.

I will give you a synopsis of testimony if there be a trial—and will state the result.

Yours, truly,

QUESTOR.

Court Room, 3½ o'clock, P. M.

P. S.—Thompson has just pleaded guilty to the indictment for rape, and will be sentenced to State Prison for life of course. The Court Room was thronged with eager spectators, and when the word "guilty" was uttered by the prisoner, "a change came over the spirit of their dream" and disappointment seemed visibly to settle down upon them "like a wet blanket."

Lancaster Correspondence.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.—Description of the Rogues. &c. LANCASTER, Pa., 13th March, 1847.

Gent.—The two fellows arrested in this city on the 4th, for passing counterfeit and altered notes, have been examined before Mayor Carpenter and fully committed. They have refused to give their names, or to furnish any account of themselves, but it is supposed that they are Yankees, and that their names are Ridgeley and Davis. For the benefit of the police in the eastern cities I will describe their persons.

The man supposed to be named Ridgeley, is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair countenance, dark brown hair, rather long, rather pleasant when spoken to, shows his teeth considerably when talking—the clothing is a black frock coat, black pantaloons, and an olive colored overcoat, velvet collar, glazed cap.

The other, supposed to be named Davis, is about 5 ft. 8 or 9 inches high, sharp nose, face freckled, rather slim built, but breast very full, good countenance, voice rather low in conversation, his dress a black frock coat, black pants, striped vest, and glazed cap, black hair. Davis says he has been employed in Philadelphia at the clothing store corner of Ninth and Market streets.

When these fellows were examined in the Mayor's office, there were spurious notes to the amount of \$1800 found in their possession, among which were \$100 bills purporting to be of the Tradesman's Bank of Boston; \$100 on the Bank of Pennsylvania; \$10's on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, with some others not named; \$300, in \$10 bills were subsequently found in the privy of Mr. Kendig's Hotel, where one of the villains was arrested.

Reported for the National Police Gazette.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE.

BEFORE JUSTICE KETCHUM.

PHRENOLOGY vs. FORTUNE TELLING.

The somewhat celebrated Madame alias Mrs. Josephine Adolph, who resides in Grand street, over the carpet weaving establishment of Henry Clay, was arraigned before this court on Friday of last week, on a charge of being a "DISORDERLY PERSON" in the eye of the law.

The court room was crowded to excess with spectators, and members of the "old" and new police, and the testimony of the several parties as to their knowledge, experience and practice in the science of phrenology, elicited roars of laughter by the knowing ones, and wonder and consternation among those members of the "old police," who had considered their former practices as buried in oblivion.

The accused appeared in Court, attended by her husband and her counsel, DANIEL MAJON, Esq., and the complainant was also sustained in his legal rights by Counsellor SHANNON.

The parties were ready and the witnesses in attendance answering to their names as called, the Justice called up the case and the complainant was sworn:—

Joseph T. Pickering.—The complainant testified, that he was a printer, living at 305 Second street—that he called upon Madame Josephine Adolph, at her place in Grand street, over Henry Clay's carpet weaving establishment, on the 9th of February, and asked her if she told fortunes, and she answered "Yes," and that she could tell his past, present and future—that she then took him into a back room, and before she commenced she demanded half a dollar, which he paid her; that she then commenced rubbing his head with her hands, and he told her he did not come to get his head rubbed, but to have his fortune told; that she replied that she intended to do so, but that she must do it in her own way; that she then told dependent that it seemed as though he had been unfortunate in business, but that he should soon prosper; that he was the father of a little girl, and had lost a great deal, and suspected folks in the house where he lived of having taken it, but that it was not so, it was somebody else. And finally, that she told him relative to himself and his fortune was false.

In his cross examination, he stated that he went to the house of this woman in order to break up a den of infamy and crime, and expose the system of fortune telling and the infamous practices of her husband.

Louise A. Rogers, a single woman, of 323 Grand-st., testified for the defence, that she had known Madame Adolph for three or four years in Boston and in this city; that she has a husband and four children, and is a phrenologist; that she was present when complainant came to the house of accused, and she told him that she did not tell fortunes; that she was there making a dress for accused.

Margaret Walker, for defence, testified that she had recently lived as a servant with accused a month; that accused was a phrenologist, and did not tell fortunes; that she herself did not know what phrenology was nor what fortune telling means; that all she ever saw Madame Adolph do was to examine the heads of persons who came there.

Ann Heey for defence, testified that she lived with accused as a servant, and that she was a phrenologist, which was all she knew on the subject. John Porter, commissary merchant, of 50 Water-st., for defence, testified that he knew the accused, and had consulted her about six weeks ago on phrenology; that he had never consulted any other phrenologists, and that she did not practice any thing else on him but phrenology (laughter); that he went there because he saw an advertisement in The Sun or Herald, and paid her fifty cents.

On cross examination, he stated that the accused was not a fortune teller, but he knew of; that she did not tell him any thing true for the future, except some indications from his bumps (laughter); she said that certain bumps were indications of so and so, he couldn't tell what; and that she had an imitation head on the table and told by that.

Wm. H. Attree, a reporter, of 23 Cornelia street, for defence, testified as follows: I am acquainted to a certain extent with the science of phrenology; am not a professor, but thoroughly understand the principle of it; that from my knowledge of the science and from what I have seen from professors in various parts of the globe, a man must be a perfect ignoramus who does not know that those who are thoroughly versed in the science of phrenology, are perfectly able to tell by an examination of the head externally, the disposition, the tendencies, the desires, the propensities and the inclinations of the individuals examined; and to a very great extent their present pursuits, their present passions, their present hopes, their desires, their wishes, their feelings, and the general run of their conduct; that depending upon their individual temperament, also what their future career would be, according as they call into exercise one or the other of the organs of the brain, in obedience to the dictation of a thoroughly versed professor of the science of phrenology. That the size of any particular organ of the brain may be increased by continually calling it into exercise, and that the skull can be widened at any point of life under fifty years, the same as a navigator upon a canal can increase the size of his arm by exercise. I got my knowledge of the science from a very good school, indeed. In the year 1829, in the month of March, I left Guy's Hospital, in London, to go down to Birmingham to lecture on Chemistry, to fill the chair that was formerly filled by Dr. Joseph Priestley. There I became acquainted with Dr. Joseph Spurzheim, and attended his lectures. He then examined my head, and although a stranger to me he told me what my past career had been, what my then present desires were, and what my future career would be, as near as a stranger possibly could (laughter). Phrenology is admitted as a science in the different Universities in the world; as much so as Chemistry, Astronomy, or any other valuable science, and far more valuable to humanity than what is commonly called law (laughter). I know Madame Adolph; have known her for five or six months; I went once to see her, having read an advertisement of hers in the papers; she examined my head and told me the same about myself as other phrenologists did. I believe in phrenology, and think every man a jackass who does not (laughter). I know Joseph Pickering, the complainant as a printer.

By Daniel Major, Esq., counsel for the accused.

Question.—Do you know the character of Mr. Pickering for truth and veracity?

A.—I never came in contact with him in a court of justice (laughter).

Q.—Do you believe him to be a man of sound understanding?

A.—I have always considered Joe mighty, but believe him to be a man of good intentions; he is liable to be imposed upon, but would not intentionally harm any body.

By Shannon for complainant.

Question.—Will the science of phrenology enable a phrenologist to inform the person he is examining, of the death of a member of the family, and the sex of the person dead?

A.—The science of phrenology will enable a proficient phrenologist to tell a good lawyer from a bad one (laughter); and also, whether there is a tendency to deaths in the family.

Q.—Will it tell if a death has recently taken place?

A.—I am ignorant on that point, as I have not gone sufficiently into the science lately (laughter).

Q.—Will the science of phrenology enable a phrenologist to inform the party examined, whether he has property stolen from him, and whether he suspects certain individuals have taken it from him or not?

A.—Yes, he could tell in a moment with his perceptive organs; (astonishment by the old police) I mean the answer to apply to the last part of the question, and not to the first part, (great surprise).

Justice Ketchum.—Mr. Attree, perhaps you do not understand the question fully, I will repeat it?

A.—I can't imagine a case where a person could tell if I had property stolen from me or not, unless they had been previously informed, but having been robbed, the party robbed with large perceptive organs, could without difficulty, point out the thief. (Renewed astonishment among the old police.)

Q.—Do you know if Madame Adolph is a fortune teller?

A.—No—not according to the common acceptance of the term.

Q.—What is fortune telling?

A.—It is telling what happens in the future, only—as when a man is robbed and applies to a police officer he is told if he offers a handsome reward he will probably recover his property (laughter). Police officers are frequently fortune tellers in that case, (great laughter).

Q.—Do you consider police officers, fortune tellers?

A.—When they know where property is that has been stolen. This has frequently been the case in this city, and the parties robbed have then been told by the officers that the property might be recovered within a certain time if they offered a handsome reward. In such cases, police officers are unquestionably fortune tellers, as they know where the stolen property was.

Q.—Do you or not know whether Madame Adolph tells what may happen in the future, by any science whatever?

A.—I do not, sir; but any phrenologist, well versed in the science can tell what is likely to happen to any human being.

Q.—What did you pay Madame Adolph?

A.—I paid her half a dollar to examine my head; and I have paid others as high as one or two dollars.

Q.—Did Madame Adolph tell you as much of your future career as Spurzheim did?

A.—No phrenologist can tell what will positively happen; but she told me as near what was likely to happen as Spurzheim did. (Laughter and shouting.)

Joseph B. Fellers, of No. 4 Dominick street, auctioneer, for defence, testified that he knew the accused, and has known her husband for eight or nine years; that he went to her house by invitation of a lawyer, Hunt, who said he had had his head examined; that she examined his head and told him in some instances of past events.

Q.—Did she tell you what would happen in future?

Q.—She did in one particular; that is, that my life would be all ups and downs. (Laughter.)

Q.—Did she tell you any thing that would happen to you in relation to Love, Matrimony, or Wealth?

A.—She said probably I should not be rich. (Sotto voce—"very true.")

Q.—Did she tell you any thing for a certainty, or did she speak of probabilities?

A.—She spoke of probabilities; she told me of traits in my previous character which was nearly correct. (Great laughter.)

Q.—Did she tell you by phrenology?

A.—She told me by examining the bumps and organs of my head. (Laughter.)

George H. Beach, for defence, testified that he lived at 20 Barclay street, and is a merchant. That he knows the accused and had recently called upon her to have his head examined, and she gave him a chart here exhibited.

(This chart contains notes of all the organs subdivided into combinations, and numbered from one to six; each combination as examined by her, checked with a pen, and all presented a most favorable character for the witness, Powell, except in "consensuousness," which was marked No. 4, viz: "Fair perception of truth and general regard of duty, but not over sensitive in trading." In "Casualty" he was marked No. 6, viz: "Great power of tracing causes and effects;" without any additional allusion, however being made to fortune telling.)

Thomas L. Nichols, of 4 Ann street, for defence, testified that he was a writer, and studied phrenology, and formerly practiced it; that he knows Madame Adolph, and that she had examined his head; and told him about the same as other phrenologists had; that phrenologists pretend to tell of some of the present circumstances of a man, and profess to predict the future in regard to Love, Matrimony, Friendship, and Property, and thereby decide their future fate. That the accused professed to do this, and did do it so far as she is able, as far as he knows; that in a large majority of cases, phrenologists can tell whether persons are actually married, and what kind of a husband or wife a person could be likely to get; that the accused, according to what she professes, can tell whether a person is likely to be happy and rich, in a majority of cases; that a phrenologist can tell whether some portion of a family would be likely to steal, and that they might look to that science for stolen property—(the police excited) some phrenologists hold that they can tell if a person has children, and of what sex the children are, but I cannot—a person well skilled in phrenology can tell the past, present, and the future; that is in a majority of cases; I speak of the science as I understand it, and as it is laid down in the books.

John H. Whitehart for defence, testified that he was a police officer, and the only acquaintance he ever had with the accused was when he went to arrest her; that he then told her that he wanted her to go with him to tell a couple of gentlemen's fortunes, and she said she never went out to tell fortunes; that she was a phrenologist, and he then told her he had a warrant for her and wanted her to go with him.

Alfred E. Beach, for defence, testified that he was a clerk in the Sun office, and had received an advertisement from the husband of the accused to insert in that paper, which contained her name, and the word "Love," but not "Phrenology," that he could remember.

David R. Lee, for defence, testified that he was the advertising clerk of "The Sun," and received an advertisement from the husband of accused with the word "Love" in it, and sent it up to the editor of the paper, which was Mr. Eddy, he believed.

The testimony being closed the accused, Josephine Adolph, was called to answer if she had any thing to say relative to the charge of being a disorderly person under the laws of the city. She stated that she was 34 years old, born in France, had four children, and lived in Grand street. Did not profess to tell the fortune of the complainant, but told him she was a phrenologist; I examined his head and told him he had a great deal of caution, but not enough (laughter); and he had suffered by it, and was now really led astray (great laughter); I did not tell him he was the father of a little girl, nor that he had lost a great deal, nor that he suspected folks of taking things from him; he gave me half a dollar for telling him that; I did tell him, and I did not ask him for it; he said I had not told him what he wanted to know; that he did not want his head examined as he was a good phrenologist himself; he wanted to know about stolen goods and about his family troubles; I said I could not help that, as I could not tell him any thing

except phrenology (laughter); he said he had studied phrenology himself, and then went away. I practice the science of phrenology (laughter); I studied it; I don't pretend to tell more than the character and habits; I do not practice any other science; I have never told persons their past, present and future fortunes; I always tell I can't do so; I am often applied to to tell fortunes, but I always send persons away.

This closed the case, and the counsel for accused objected to various decisions of the Justice, and presented a protest to that effect.

Justice Ketchum decided that she was a disorderly person—a fortune teller—and therefore ordered her to give bail in the sum of \$300, for her good behavior to The People of the State of New York, for the space of one year, which was entered by Andrew H. Fowler, of 54 Barclay-st., one of the witnesses in her favor, and James Bergen.

BURGLARY.—Constable Joseph arrested yesterday two boys, called James Smith, alias Ready, and George Harris, alias Sonny, on a charge of burglariously entering a store occupied by Joseph Loden, No. 106 Nassau street, stealing therefrom \$50 gold rings, and a lot of Havana cigars, cigar cases, a pair of silver snuff boxes, together with other articles, the greater part of which have been recovered by this persevering officer, found in a crib in Cross street, near Murdering Alley. Committed by Justice Drinker for trial.

James Smith, alias Ready, is a young American lad, 5 feet 3 inches high, 17 years of age, full face, very coarse red hair, and freckled blue eyes—regular rody—has been in the House of Refuge—bound out, and run away from his master.

George Harris, alias Sonny, is 5 feet 1 inch in height, light blue eyes, delicate looking, light auburn hair fair skin, 18 years of age next May. Father and mother lives in Crosby street—both very anxious to go to sea.

ARREST OF ANDROS' "PAL."—A man who gave his name as True M. Young, was arrested by Officer Norris, charged with passing on Mr. Augustus A. Bradbrook, of No. 207 Broadway, a counterfeit \$50 bill on the Merchants' Bank, Poughkeepsie. He was also recognized as being the man who passed a \$50 counterfeit bill on Beebe & Costar, hatmakers in Broadway.

In the course of the day a young man by the name of Felix Donaghy, barkeeper at the American Lunch, No. 323 Broadway, called upon the Chief, and identified the accused as the man who passed upon him, in payment for a glass of liquor, about the 5th of February last, a \$50 counterfeit bill, purporting to be on the Farmington Bank, Farmington, State of Massachusetts, for which he received good money in exchange. This man is an old pal of William W. Andros, who was arrested in November, 1844, for passing counterfeit money, and subsequently liberated by means of straw bail.

True M. Young is aged 30 years, looks 25, was born at Camden, N. H., was a barkeeper, and formerly kept a bowling saloon—5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, large black whiskers round his face, high forehead, dark eyebrows, bluish grey eyes, rather dark under the eyes, avulsive nose, very thick lips, dimple at each corner of the mouth, heavy beard, upper teeth decayed, dark complexion, hair rather thin on top of his head, square built, has a very subdued manner of of talking, profile prominent, large hands, has a wife and two children, has resided the last twelve months in Boston and New York.

ARREST OF A POLICE DEALER.—Officer Prince John Davis arrested on Tuesday a man by the name of Isaac N. Haynes, who keeps a police office at No. 424 Broadway, on a charge of selling policy tickets, which is, by law, a misdemeanor. It appears that a waiter at Redwood and Fisher's oyster saloon, by the name of Edward Quinlan, purchased of the accused the three following numbers:—11, 16 and 21, which came up a "hit" of \$60, and upon going to receive his money, the accused took from him the slip whereupon the numbers were marked and placed it in the drawer, refusing either to pay the "hit" or return back the slip—consequently, Quinlan made the complaint before Justice Osborne, respecting the facts in the case, and that magistrate held the accused to bail in the sum of \$200, which he gave, and was liberated from custody.

CHARGE DISMISSED.—The complaint against E. H. Bowles and E. P. Clark, for obtaining a mortgage by alleged fraud, was dismissed by the recent Grand Jury.

STRIPPED.—A man named John Smith, who belongs to the class of "longshore men" that work under price, quarrelled with another on Wednesday, named Patrick Kelly, who stands out for regular wages, and finally stabbed him with a sheath knife, the wound of which will probably prove mortal. Smith was arrested with the knife in his possession, and says he struck the blow in self-defence.

A BAD PICTURE.—The coroner was called on Saturday evening, to hold an inquest at 25 Anthony street, upon the body of an unfortunate girl, named Emma Lee, a native of Connecticut, aged 19 years; also upon her illegitimate offspring, a boy four weeks old. The deceased is represented to have been a person of great beauty, who came to this city with the hope of improving her condition; was seduced and deserted, since which time she led a life of prostitution, until about 4 weeks since, when she gave birth to a child which died on Friday morning last, but having no one with her, the dead infant was found on Saturday, lying by the side of its dying mother, who, after relating a few facts relative to her history, breathed her last; and ere this, both have been consigned to Potter's Field and disinterred by the resurrectionists.

New Counterfeits.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—A systematic attempt seems to have been made within a few days past, both in this city and the neighboring towns, to pass the new emission of counterfeit quarter eagles. Several were passed in Charlestown yesterday, and one or two in this city. In one case, however, the counterfeit was detected as soon as offered, but before the guilty party could be secured, he had left the store, at the very top of his speed. From the miserable execution of the counterfeit, and the difference in its weight as compared with the genuine, it would seem difficult for any one who had the least experience, to be deceived by it.—Boston Traveller.

FRAMINGHAM BANK.—Two's—Two dollar bills of the Framingham Bank, letter A; vignette, train of cars with a city in the distance; payable to J. B. Hunt, dated July 13, 1846; engraved by New England Bank Note Company—altered from Wild Cat Bank, Michigan.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.—The house carpenters of Norfolk, Va., have resolved on the ten hour system, and after the 22d of the present month will work no more than that time per day, the year round.

ATTEMPTS TO POISON.—A man named Henry Ellis, about sixty years of age, and residing in Brooklyn, was arrested last week, on the complaint of his wife, Mary Ellis, that he had made several deliberate attempts to poison her. We had the examination, which took place on Thursday afternoon, thus reported in the Brooklyn Star:

Henry Ellis, arrested upon a charge of sprinkling poison in a pumpkin pie, which his wife Mary was making, with intention to poison her and others, was examined and committed for trial. His wife testified that she was making pumpkin pie in December last, and as she usually did, made a small pie for herself, in a favorite sauce. Whilst it stood on the table, waiting to be baked, Ellis came in, and, (as he thought) unobserved by her, sprinkled with his right hand what appeared to be a white powder on this particular pie. She detected it at the time, and charged him with putting something on it, which he denied; she thereupon examined the pie and discovered that a white powder had been sprinkled upon it. She baked the pie, and thereafter shut up two hungry cats with it, in the cellar, both of whom ate of it, and were taken very sick—one of them swelling very much and dying, and the other, after long sickness, recovering. The remainder of the pie Ellis carried away and pretended to have eaten. She also testified that on another occasion, before then, he obtained for her some dark colored liquid, in a bottle, to cure her cold; that she took a very small portion of it, which inflamed her stomach and caused her great sickness and pain, and that she took the remainder of it to Dr. Zabrackis for examination, who took it, but never ascertained what it was. She also testified that her husband threatened that he had a red ink pickle for her—that she should be sick and should not live, and that she should die—and that he had frequently made this threat against her.

A Miss Cornelia Wiggins, residing in the family, corroborated her testimony as to the threats, and the illness, &c., of the cats from eating the pie. Ellis seems to be a confirmed religious fanatic, and his wife borders a little on the same state. They reside at Flatbush, and are both elderly people. Doubts are entertained by some as to the truth of her statements, but it is certain that a great deal of domestic unhappiness has existed with them for some time, and it is not unlikely that Ellis has sought relief in this way. The parties are residents of the town of Flatbush and have been married about three years. The accused is well known in Brooklyn as a vender of fish and vegetables about the streets. Ellis was detained in prison to await a further investigation of the matter.

ANOTHER MISCREANT CAUGHT.—We copy the following from the letter of the Philadelphia correspondent of the Herald, under date of the 15th. We regret that the name of the offending wretch is not stated in the communication.

"A female, the mother of two children living in the western part of the city, was in the habit of sending her eldest girl, about ten years of age, to a neighboring apothecary store, kept by a nice young man, for various articles which she needed. A few days since the child returned home crying, and, after much trouble, the fact was elicited that the apothecary had enticed her into a back room, and there attempted to commit a fiendish outrage upon her person. The mother called in a physician, who attended the child for some days, during which time she was confined to her bed, so severe were the injuries inflicted. No sooner had her fears for the safety of her child been assuaged by its recovery, than the thirst for vengeance upon the guilty cause of them returned with full force. Procuring a cow-hide, she took occasion to call at the store, and though a woman of slight and delicate make, she took him so by surprise that he received many blows with the weapon, inflicting serious cuts on the head, face and hands, causing him to present such an unrepresentable appearance, that he was forced to confine himself to his room for several days. He was foolish enough, subsequently, to institute a civil suit against the lady for damages, the glass in his show cases having been broken by the blows of her whip. At the hearing of the case, the Amazon made some taunting remarks, alluding to the cowhiding, which increased his ire, and he added a prosecution for assault and battery. He had previously avoided any mention of this circumstance, being ashamed to confess himself licked by a female. She was held to bail to answer the charge at court, and a judgment issued for the damage. This, of course was not to be borne by her without retaliation, and going before an Alderman, she had him bound over to answer for the heinous offence, which had so justly merited the punishment inflicted. His alarm at the threatened exposure has induced him to make liberal offers for a settlement of the affair, but she is resolute in her refusal."

A TREASURE ALMOST.—A gentleman at Wilkesbarre recently found the large sum of \$10,000 neatly done up in sheet lead, in a hollow stump, near that place. It was principally notes on the bank of Virginia, and had doubtless been deposited there by the owner for safe keeping. The finder was much elated with his good luck, until he discovered that they were all counterfeit.

It was the concealed bundle of some counterfeiter who had selected the stump as his place of deposit.

MURDER.—Major Samuel D. Reid, a respectable planter of Green county, residing about 7 miles from Greensborough, at Hobdy, where he kept the Post Office, was shot on the night of Wednesday, the 12th ult., while passing from the office to his room. He was dead before his son could reach him. One of his negroes has since confessed the crime, and implicated three others; they have all been arrested.

ARREST OF DAN FOOTE, THE WIFE MURDERER.—We gave in a previous number an account of a horrible course of brutality by which the above named miscreant murdered his unoffending wife in New Berlin, Chenango county, of this State, and we have now the satisfaction to announce that the wretch has been overtaken and arrested. The *Chenango Telegraph*, in describing the pursuit, gives the following particulars:

On leaving New Berlin, after his wife became insane, undoubtedly in consequence of his abuse and violence, Foote went to Fredonia, Chautauque county, and not dreaming, we presume, that death would so soon overtake his victim, wrote to her brother, who resides in Michigan, that for certain reasons, which he assigned, he should not live with her longer, and requested him to provide for her for the future. The brother, on reading this letter, immediately enclosed it to Elder Chamberlin, at South New Berlin, making inquiries as to the facts of the case. Learning his temporary residence, Mr. John Sergeant left this county, in company with Constable Burr, for Fredonia, but on arriving at that place, the bird had flown. They tracked him on to Warren county, Pa., where a warrant was issued, on which he was arrested; and rather than be imprisoned there until a requisition could be obtained from Governor Young, he voluntarily consented to return with him. On Thursday or Friday last they reached South New Berlin; but the examination was postponed until today (Thursday, 4th inst.), in consequence of the indisposition of the prisoner. He has employed able counsel.

We regret to express our belief that the testimony against him will not warrant a conviction of his real crime—murder.

The Ferocity of Civilization:

The trial of the boy Matthew for stabbing Dr. Deidrich, his master, was brought up on Friday last, before Justices Niles and Gaudy and ten freeholders of the town. The case was argued by Mr. Cole, District Attorney, for the State, and by Messrs. Belcher and Bass for the defense, and terminated at two o'clock on Saturday morning. The examination of witnesses was long and protracted, and elicited from the pleadings of the parties no small degree of contrariety. At about half past one o'clock, the case was submitted to the jury, who, after an absence of a few minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty.

The sentence was read to the convicted boy by Justice Niles, but the prisoner did not at the time appear to exhibit any sign of awe or dread. The day fixed for his execution was Monday last; and between the hours of 12 and 2, P. M., he paid the forfeit of his life on the gibbet, in the enclosure of the jail. The colored population of our town were permitted to enter the enclosure to witness the sad spectacle, and to administer, as far as lay in their power, words of consolation; which they did by singing hymns and offering up prayers for his forgiveness. The boy himself appeared very penitent, and spoke to all those around him in an affectionate manner; he advised his fellow servants in their deportment towards their masters, to shun what he had done, and to live in peace with all men. —*Thibodeauxville (La.), Minerva, 12th Feb'y.*

This proceeding appears to us to be marked with a most ferocious haste. By the allowance of but a single day between the verdict and the execution, it would seem that the Christian Judges of Thibodeauxville did not recognise the notion that the misguided boy had a soul to prepare to meet its maker.—*Eds. National Police Gazette.*

ALI BABA IN PARIS.—The following audacious attempt to gain access to a house on the principle of the forty thieves in the oil jars, was attempted on the 6th of January.

In the course of the day two men in blouses entered an *estaminet* near the Boulevards, leaving an enormous case or basket, on which was inscribed, in large characters, "Vin de Champagne," "Fragile." Having each taken a cup of coffee, they requested the mistress of the house to permit them to leave their basket as they had a long way to go before they delivered it. She gave her consent, and they took their departure. Midnight came, but the men did not return. The commander of the patrol coming in to enforce the regulations for closing the house for the night, and being made acquainted with the history of the case, conceived suspicions that all was not right, and insisted upon having it opened. The lid was accordingly taken off, but instead of being filled with bottles of champagne, an armed man with a poniard in his hand sprang forth. Finding resistance or evasion hopeless, he at once confessed, that in the middle of the night he was to come out and open the door to his comrades, and then rob the house of the 6,000f. or 7,000f. it was believed to contain. Reinforcements were sent for from the post at the Chateau l'Eau, and measures were so well taken, that four men were at last secured, three of them, being well known old convicts.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A correspondent at Lancaster, Pa., informs us of the arrest in that city, on Wednesday night, 10th inst., of two young men for passing counterfeit money. Several notes of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia were passed by them, and on their persons were found near \$2000, in spurious money, on the Pennsylvania Bank, Rhode Island Bank, and others. They were arrested by ex-high constable Willy, and taken before the Mayor, who fully committed them after a hearing.

ATTEMPT TO POISON.—A bill was found by the grand jury at the last court held at Machias, Me., against a man by the name of Brownrig, a Nova Scotia man, for an attempt to poison his family, consisting of a wife and four or five children, by putting poison into the flour barrel.

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I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

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Dr. Townsend:—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,
corner of Grand and Lydus streets.
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

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Albany, April 1, 1845.

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Mercury dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The TESTS are not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—no—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM! They cure DIABETES and a STOPPAGE of URINE. They cure DYSENTERY and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS.—They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.

GATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1845.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH:—

Dear Sir:—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully,

S. W. WORMELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Q.—Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burden, and she often felt as if she would give anything to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acrimonious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken.—In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of honest tea. Honest tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

Q.—MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUP-

pose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hmover street, Boston, and corner of Lighthouse and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Barrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han; sell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 413 Cherry st. Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 680 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, & Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 16 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF AN INSOLVENT FROM HIS DEBTS, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes.

GEORGE MARVIN, notice first published January 16th, 1847. Creditors to appear before Hon. Archibald Bull, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Rensselaer, Counselor, &c., at his office in the city of Troy, on the tenth day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Jan 16

FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL

ELIXIR OF LIFE,

FOR NERVOUS AND GENITAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, INCONTINENCE, &c. &c.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, THAT ABOUT one half of all diseases can be directly traced to indiscretion. Among the train of evils which follow are General Physical Prostration and Irritability of the Nervous System and loss of the Nervous Energy, Palpitation of the Heart; Wasting of the Body; Pallid, hollow, dejected countenance; sunken eye, pain in the head; dimness of vision; hair becoming grey; falling off; genital debility; impotency, and consumption. To these may be added intellectual defects—melancholy, aberrations of the mind, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, lunacy, &c.

The invigorating success of this cordial, in such cases has gained for it a celebrity unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Indeed it has entirely superseded other remedies for this class of diseases in London, Paris, New Orleans, &c.

It invigorates the whole system. Hundreds of families who were without children, until this Cordial was introduced, are now blessed with fine, healthy children; and boys and men who were nervous and debilitated, are now enjoying vigorous health. It is a certain cure for leucorrhoea or whites.

It can be sent by express to any part of the United States. Where six bottles are ordered, there will be no extra charge for packing.

This Cordial is agreeable to the taste, and is offered so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. It is put up in bottles which contain a pint, and is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6. The only agency in the city of New-York for the sale of the FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL, is

435 BROADWAY, corner of Howard-st.

All letters addressed to M. RODIN, M.D., post paid will be attended to.

FITS! FITS!!

THE ONLY REMEDY.

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. With all deference, however, to the opinions of the great and learned, we say THAT IT CAN BE CURED. We would refer those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, to the following persons who have either been cured or are now under treatment:

Col. E. Donalson's daughter was afflicted 9 years, resides at Yonkers, N. Y.; W. Bennett, 9 years, 171 Grand street; J. Ellsworth, 7 years, 12 Dover-st.; Joseph McDougal, 9 years, East Brooklyn, L. I.; H. W. Smith, N. Y. Custom House; S. Kelly, 30 years, Staten Island; Miss E. McKee, 30 years, Yerkville; Miss E. Crane, 12 years, 112 Hammersly-st.

For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratuitously at our office. Prices per box with full directions, \$9, \$17 and \$24. Sent to any part of the United States. Single bottles with necessary medicines \$3.

DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,

Principal office, 184 Grand street, N. Y.

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER.

DER SAFE.—The high reputation that these salamander Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1845.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 120 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.

220 6m

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES,
76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York,
and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE."

The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland.

ENOCH E. CAMP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

21 Centre street—New York.

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
1000	Wm. Berger	gen. service	23	hazel	brown	fair	5 6	Longford, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 25, 1847, New-York	Jan. 25, 1847, New-York city	Supposed to be still in city.
1001	Francis E. Robinson	recruit 2d inf.	21	blue	brown	fair	5 2 1/2	Jeffrey, N. H.	sailor	Jan. 21, 1847, Boston	Jan. 22, 1847, Boston	
1002	Peter Becker	recruit 2d inf.	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 6	Baden, Germany	laborer	Jan. 4, 1847, New-Orleans, La.	Jan. 5, 1847, New-Orleans, La.	
1003	Henry Fulton	recruit 2d inf.	21	black	dark	fair	5 9 1/2	York, N. Y.	laborer	Jan. 25, 1847, Boston	Jan. 25, 1847, Boston	
1004	Thomas Roe	Recruit	23	gray	brown	light	5 10	Buffalo, N. Y.	sailor	Jan. 7, 1847, New-Orleans	Jan. 20, 1847, New-Orleans	
1005	Francis Vanston	Recruit	23	hazel	brown	fair	5 6	Queens Co., Ireland	laborer	Dec. 25, 1846, New-York	Jan. 25, 1847, From principal depot Fort Columbus	Enlisted for 2d Dragoons
1006	Wm. S. Leroy	"	23	gray	dark	sallow	5 10	West Troy, N. Y.	laborer	Dec. 25, 1846, "	Jan. 25, 1847, "	" " "
1007	Theodore Lissaman	"	24	gray	light	fair	5 10	Hanover	farmer	Jan. 16, 1847, "	Jan. 25, 1847, "	" " "
1008	John Palmer	"	24	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Wittenburg, Germany	butcher	Jan. 12, 1847, "	Jan. 25, 1847, "	" " " Gen. service
1009	John Beech	"	23	brown	dark	dark	5 2 1/2	Whiteborough, N. Y.	farmer	Jan. 15, 1847, "	Jan. 25, 1847, "	" " "
1010	Thos. Featherstone	"	26	gray	brown	light	5 6	Clare Co., Ireland	coppersmith	Jan. 15, 1847, "	Jan. 25, 1847, "	" " " 2d Dragoons
1011	James McDonald	"	23	blue	brown	light	5 5	Tyrone Co., Ireland	laborer	Jan. 14, 1847, "	Jan. 25, 1847, "	" " " Gen. service
1012	James Flynn	"	23	hazel	dark	fair	5 10	Finnabur, Ireland	painter	Jan. 25, 1847, "	Feb. 2, 1847, "	" " " " "
1013	James Butler	Md. rifle B	23	blue	light	fair	5 10 1/2	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 8, 1846, New-Orleans	Dec. 22, 1846, New Orleans	Did not draw any clothing
1014	James McEwen	Recruit	21	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Ireland	laborer	Jan. 17, 1847, Pottsville, Penn.	Jan. 25, 1847, Pottsville, Penn.	
1015	Frederick Labaree	Ord'n. Dept.	25	blue	light	fair	5 7 1/2	France	blacksmith	Dec. 1, 1846, St. Louis arsenal	Jan. 15, 1847, St. Louis arsenal	
1016	Patrick Connors	Gen. Service	23	hazel	black	ruddy	5 6	Limerick, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 29, 1847, Burlington, Vt.	Jan. 31, 1847, Burlington, Vt.	Has a large mole on the right cheek
1017	John Owens	Recruit	23	gray	sandy	ruddy	5 6 1/2	New-Haven, Conn.	laborer	Jan. 19, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	Jan. 20, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	on route to Governor Island
1018	Patrick Holohan	"	23	blue	light	light	5 6 1/2	Co. Galway, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 29, 1847, Rochester, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1847, Rochester, N. Y.	
1019	Thomas Hamilton	Recruit	27	hazel	black	fair	5 11 1/2	Tipperary Co., Ireland	farmer	Jan. 29, 1847, New-York city	Feb. 1, 1847, New-York city	
1020	Hugh Plunkett	"	26	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Fermanagh Co., "	servant	Feb. 1, 1847, "	Feb. 3, 1847, "	
1021	Nicholas Wherrett	Cap. Lovell's Co. 6th Inf.	36	hazel	brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Baltimore Md.	soldier	April 1, 1846, New-Orleans	Jan. 1, 1847, New-Orleans	
1022	John D. Smith	Recruit	23	gray	brown	fair	5 7	Pennsylvania	sailor	Dec. 22, 1846, Bedford, Pa.	Feb. 11, 1847, Ft. Columbus N. Y.	
1023	Patrick McElroy	"	23	blue	brown	fair	5 4 1/2	Down Co. Ireland	tobacconist	Feb. 8, 1847, Boston	Feb. 11, 1847, "	Took with them the Depot Barge.
1024	Ames Procter	"	24	black	black	dark	5 6	Chelmsford, Mass.	weaver	Feb. 2, 1847, Lowell	Feb. 11, 1847, "	
1025	Wm. Jones	"	23	blue	light	fair	5 6	Suffolk Co. N. Y.	clerk	Feb. 2, 1847, Baltimore	Feb. 6, 1847, Baltimore, Md.	Has a high forehead over upon the right eye, & stands erect.
1026	Francis Clark	"	19	dark	dark	dark	5 7 1/2	Prov. of Ulster, Ireland	tailor	Feb. 2, 1847, Newark, N. J.	Feb. 7, 1847, Newark, N. J.	Was drunk when he left the Rendezvous, had on the fatigue dress of the mt. rifle.
1027	John Graf	" mt. rifle	20	hazel	black	dark	5 6	Baden, Germany	blacksmith	Jan. 7, 1847, Mobile, Ala.	Jan. 19, 1847, Mobile, Ala.	During march to Tampico.
1028	Josiah Foley	"	20	blue	dark	fair	5 6	Ireland	waiter	Feb. 2, 1847, Albany, N. Y.	Feb. 4, 1847, "	
1029	Samuel Wells	"	20	hazel	dark	ruddy	5 6	Salem, N. Y.	carpenter	Feb. 2, 1847, "	Feb. 4, 1847, "	
1030	John C. Osting	1st Inf. C	21	blue	light	light	5 6 1/2	Bremen, Germany	segar-maker	Aug. 23, 1846, Saint Louis, Mo.	Jan. 15, 1847, 30 mile from Victoria	
1031	Christian Steinsveden	" C	21	blue	brown	light	5 6 1/2	Hanover	soap-maker	Aug. 27, 1846, "	Jan. 15, 1847, "	
1032	Wm. James	3d Art.	24	blue	light	dark	5 6	England	blacksmith	Oct. 24, 1846, New-York	Dec. 22, 1846, Caralvo, Mex.	Took with them their full set of arms and accoutrements, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and straps.
1033	Thomas Sloan	"	26	blue	brown	swarthy	5 7 1/2	Ireland	carpenter	Oct. 22, 1846, "	Dec. 22, 1846, "	
1034	David Arman	3d Inf. I	25	blue	sandy	ruddy	5 10	Wexford, Ireland	farmer	Mar. 4, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y.	Dec. 25, 1846, en route to Victoria	
1035	Gill Roberts	" I	24	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	New-Orleans	laborer	July 28, 1846, Matamoros, Mex.	Dec. 25, 1846, en route to Victoria	
1036	Isaac Fitzpatrick	Recruit	25	blue	dark	dark	5 6	Kilgry, Ireland	laborer	Feb. 1, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 6, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	
1037	Henry Smith	"	25	black	brown	dark	5 7 1/2	Philadelphia, Pa.	blacksmith	Jan. 29, 1847, "	Feb. 6, 1847, "	
1038	Paul Hayes	"	25	blue	brown	ruddy	5 5	Tyrone, Ireland	hostler	Jan. 25, 1847, "	Feb. 6, 1847, "	
1039	James Curry	4th art. F	26	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	Baltimore, Md.	farmer	July 28, 1846, Cumberland	Dec. 24, 1846, Fort Pitt, Ft. Isabel	
1040	John Washburn	" F	19	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Saratoga, N. Y.	farmer	May 21, 1846, Utica	Dec. 24, 1846, "	
1041	Robert Sully	6th Inf. B	23	blue	auburn	fair	5 9	Tyrone, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 15, 1847, New-Orleans	Feb. 1, 1847, New-Orleans	Supposed to be in the night
1042	John Maxwell	recruit	23	hazel	dark brown	dark	5 6 1/2	Monmouth Co., N. J.	carpenter	Feb. 11, 1847, Trenton, N. J.	Feb. 11, 1847, Trenton, N. J.	Supposed to be of Irish origin. 2d desertion escaped from confinement for desertion, supposed to be in Philadelphia.
1043	Edward O'Donnell	4th Inf. E	36	gray	brown	light	5 6 1/2	Down Co., Ireland	soldier	Nov. 11, 1846, Frederick	Feb. 3, 1847, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Deserted at the expiration of furlough, not having reported himself. 2d Desertion passed himself in Boston as a B. W. Wilds.
1044	Wm. Smith	gen. service	24	gray	dark	light	5 9	Dublin, Ireland	baker	Jan. 27, 1847, Dayton, Ohio	Feb. 6, 1847, Dayton, Ohio	Supposed to be concealed by his friends in Utica.
1045	John A. Goodwin	mt. rifle. C	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 4	Alexandria, D. C.	baker	Jan. 26, 1847, Washington, D. C.	Feb. 12, 1847, Baltimore, 1st desertion June 10, 1846, & Constitution	John Frael is supposed to be the real name of this recruit and that he has served in the marine corps.
1046	Barney Williams	1st art. D	25	blue	brown	dark	5 7	Springfield, Vt.	farmer	April 2, 1846, Boston, Mass.	Feb. 13, 1847, Allens Point, Ct.	A recruit
1047	John Edwards	recruit	23	blue	black	sallow	5 8	Havre, France	tailor	Feb. 6, 1847, Richmond, Va.	Feb. 13, 1847, Richmond, Va.	2d desertion escaped from confinement for desertion, supposed to be in Philadelphia.
1048	James Corrigan	"	21	blue	brown	fair	5 4	Tyrone, Ireland	laborer	Feb. 3, 1847, Utica, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1847, Utica, N. Y.	Supposed to be concealed by his friends in Utica.
1049	John Connolly	3d art. K	27	blue	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Roscommon "	mason	Sept. 12, 1846, New-York	Feb. 12, 1847, Fort Moultrie	John Frael is supposed to be the real name of this recruit and that he has served in the marine corps.
1050	Henry Brooks	recruit	25	blue	brown	fair	5 4 1/2	Philadelphia, Pa.	tailor	Feb. 1, 1847, Boston	Feb. 4, 1847, Boston	
1051	Peter Becker	3d inf.	21	hazel	brown	light	5 5	Baden, Germany	laborer	Jan. 4, 1847, New-Orleans	Jan. 5, 1847, N. O. Barracks	
1052	Thomas Roe	"	21	gray	brown	light	5 10	Buffalo, N. Y.	sailor	Jan. 7, 1847, "	Jan. 25, 1847, "	
1053	John Myers	7th inf.	27	gray	dark	dark	5 6	Adams Co., Pa.	laborer	Jan. 20, 1847, "	Jan. 25, 1847, "	
1054	Robert Hously	6th inf.	20	blue	auburn	fair	5 9	Tyrone Co., Ireland	laborer	Jan. 15, 1847, "	Feb. 2, 1847, "	
1055	Wm. Russell	gen. service	23	brown	dark	fair	5 8	Gangnamew, W. Wales	clerk	Jan. 25, 1847, "	Feb. 10, 1847, "	
1056	John McKoy	3d inf.	25	hazel	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	New-York	sailor	Jan. 25, 1847, "	Feb. 14, 1847, "	
1057	Daniel McDonald	"	25	blue	black	light	5 7	Glasgow, Scotland	soldier	Jan. 22, 1847, "	Jan. 21, 1847, "	
1058	Charles Wilson	3d inf. I	23	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 8 1/2	Wittenburg, Germany	farmer	Feb. 16, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 17, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	
1059	John Pepper	recruit	21	blue	dark	dark	5 7	Warren Co., Pa.	carpenter	Dec. 4, 1846, Keokuck, Iowa	Feb. 9, 1847, Jefferson Bks., Mo.	Sober man
1060	Samuel Brown	" F	21	gray	light brown	dark	5 6	Bergen Co., N. J.	laborer	Feb. 11, 1847, Newark, N. J.	Feb. 19, 1847, Newark, N. J.	Date of desertion not given
1061	John Watson	recruit	23	gray	light	fair	5 6 1/2	Ireland	laborer	Feb. 17, 1847, Albany, N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1847, Albany, N. Y.	
1062	John Arming	"	20	blue	light	fair	5 6 1/2	Jefferson, Indiana	laborer	Dec. 3, 1846, New-Orleans	Jan. 17, 1847, Ft. Aguadero, Mex.	
1063	Lucius Shedd	9th inf. A	23	gray	brown	fair	5 10 1/2	Windham, Ct.	farmer	July 18, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1846, Saralvo, Mex.	
1064	Randolph Church	3d inf. H	23	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Cavan, Ireland	calico printer	Aug. 21, 1846, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 31, 1846, en route from Camargo to Monterey, Mex.	Took arms and equipments
1065	Thomas Armstrong	"	23	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	"	"	"	"	Took arms and equipments
1066	Thomas Amos	"	26	gray	auburn	ruddy	5 11 1/2	London, England	laborer	July 15, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1846, en route from Monterey to Monterey, Mex.	Took arms and equipments
1067	David W. Bruce	"	23	blue	brown	sallow	5 9	Arnall, N. J.	laborer	Aug. 17, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1846, Camargo, Mex.	Took arms and equipments
1068	George Fairbanks	"	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Salem, Mass.	farmer	Aug. 18, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1846, "	
1069	Charles Voss	"	19	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Salem, Mass.	farmer	July 29, 1846, New-York	Dec. 2, 1846, "	
1070	John Powers	"	21	brown	dark	fair	5 6 1/2	Antrim, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 13, 1846, Flatbush, N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1846, en route from Monterey to Monterey, Mex.	2d desertion. Took arms and equipments
1071	Dennis Sullivan	"	22	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Limerick, Ireland	laborer	Aug. 18, 1846, New-Bedford, Mass.	Dec. 18, 1846, "	Took arms and equipment
1072	John Quinn	"	26	hazel	black	dark	5 8	Dublin, "	farmer	Aug. 14, 1846, Boston, Mass.	Dec. 22, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
1073	James Garland	"	26	blue	dark	fair	5 7 1/2	Ireland	laborer	Aug. 1, 1846, New-York city	Jan. 25, 1847, Camp Watson, near Tampico, Mex.	
1074	Wm. H. Elliott	"	22	hazel	brown	fair	5 10	Exeter, England	shoemaker	July 22, 1846, New-Bedford	Jan. 25, 1847, "	
1075	Henry McGinniss	recruit	24	gray	brown	dark	5 4	Down Co., Ireland	weaver	Feb. 12, 1847, New-York city	Feb. 15, 1847, New-York city	[His enlistment
1076	Abraham Phillips	"	18	gray	light	fair	5 5 1/2	New-Fane, New-York	farmer	Feb. 18, 1847, Lockport, N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1847, Lockport, N. Y.	His fathers consent accompanied
1077	John Ropp	"	19	gray	light	fair	5 9 1/2	Wittenburg, Germany	brewer	Feb. 16, 1847, Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 16, 1847, Buffalo, N. Y.	Deserted on leave
1078	Alex. Farrell	"	26	gray	sandy	ruddy	5 7 1/2	Columbia, Ohio	farmer	Feb. 2, 1847, Chillicothe, Ohio	Feb. 15, 1847, Chillicothe, Ohio	Supposed to be about Columbus, Ohio
1079	Wm. R. Peck	3d art. A	21	blue	light	ruddy	5 9 1/2	Providence, R. I.	laborer	Jan. 9, 1846, Utica	Jan. 20, 1847, Camargo, Mex.	
1080	Thomas Peters	4th art. D	20	blue	brown	ruddy	5 5	Canada	farmer	March 1, 1845, Utica, N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1847, Saralvo, Mex., en route to Camargo	
1081	Edward Thornton	"	21	hazel	brown	dark	5 7	Philadelphia, Pa.	bookbinder	Oct. 7, 1845, Cumberland	Jan. 25, 1847, Cp. Palo Alto, Tex.	[New-York
1082	James Hull	2d inf. C	21	hazel	dark	dark	5 9	Genesee Co., N. Y.	farmer	June 3, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	Jan. 21, 1847, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.	Gone to Le Roy, Genesee Co. Left eye injured, has been in British service, \$6 bounty paid
1083	Archibald Reid	recruit	24	blue	light	fair	5 6 1/2	Glasgow, Scotland	peddler	Feb. 22, 1847, Boston, Mass.	Feb. 24, 1847, Boston, Mass.	While on temporary leave of absence visiting friends
1084	John Schyell	recruit	26	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 6	Wittenburg, Germany	farmer	Feb. 18, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 20, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	
1085	John R. White	"	27	hazel	dark	ruddy	5 6	Newark, N. J.	laborer	Feb. 18, 1847, "	Feb. 20, 1847, "	
1086	George Wilson	"	23	hazel	brown	dark	5 6	New-York city	baker	Feb. 18, 1847, "	Feb. 21, 1847, "	
1087	Wm. Walsh	1st art. A	25	gray	brown	fair	5 9	Kilkenny, Ireland	laborer	Aug. 22, 1846, Utica, N. Y.	Feb. 6, 1847, Brazos Island, Tex.	Expert in the use of a needle
1088	Robert L. Price	" A	24	hazel	black	ruddy	5 11 1/2	Cloga, Ohio	laborer	Feb. 13, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1847, "	
1089	Geo. C. Warren	recruit	23	blue	brown	ruddy	5 7 1/2	Farmington, Ct.	soldier	Feb. 15, 1847, Hartford, Ct.	Feb. 18, 1847, Hartford, Ct.	Says he served one enlistment in the 2d dragoons
1090	Samuel Brown	1st inf. F	21	blue	dark	dark	5 7 1/2	Warren, Pa.	carpenter	Nov. 4, 1846, Keokuck	Feb. 8, 1847, Jefferson Bks.	
1091	Wm. Bain	rec't mt. rifle	26	hazel	light	light	5 10	Tremble Co. Ky.	farmer	July 28, 1846, Jefferson city, Mo.	Feb. 8, 1847, "	
1092	Chas. A. Courtol	recruit	26	hazel	black	dark	5 5	Paris, France	painter	Feb. 8, 1847, New-Orleans	Feb. 19,	